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HOUSE DEBATES AMENDMENTS TO WASHBURN BILL

Proposed Changes in Public Service Measure to Consume Greater Part of Session but No Vote Is Expected Today

SPLIT IN BILL LIKELY

Members in Favor of Making Separate Measure Out of Protected Financial Clauses and Considering It Individually

Debate on the Washburn public service commission bill in the House centered in the efforts of Representative Underhill and others to have the bill split so that the provisions giving increased regulation authority to the railroad commissioners and finance provisions might be considered separately.

Mr. Underhill declared that had the two matters been reported separately he believed that the entire agitation against the bill would have been avoided. He urged that sections 15 and 16, relating to issuance of securities by railroad companies, be considered independent of the other provisions.

A feature of debate was Representative Washburn's statement that he would be willing to accept section 16 inasmuch as he had been shown that it contained adequate provisions tending to the control of the issuance of securities.

For several weeks he has consistently opposed sections 15 and 16 and has sought to have them stricken out of the bill which bears his name. Today he expressed his willingness to accept section 16.

When the railroad bill was again taken up in the House today Representative Haines of Meadford raised a point of order that the bill should be referred to the next general court under the rules of the Legislature, because of the fact that sections 15 and 16 increase the corporate powers of a railroad company, and that the petitioners for the legislation, if any there be, have not advertised, as required by the ninth joint rule, their intention to ask for such legislation.

Speaker Cushing ruled the point of order not well taken, for the reason that the rule applies to any particular railroad company, while the bill applies to all companies.

Mr. Underhill of Somerville explained his amendment, offered yesterday, to substitute for the bill as reported another containing all of the provisions of the committee bill except sections 15 and 16—the final sections. His purpose in offering the recommendation in that form, he said, was that both questions involved in the bill may be separated and decided upon their respective merits.

Mr. Drury of Waltham favored this amendment, stating that he had heard from many of his constituents favoring that course.

Mr. Crocker of Boston, chairman of the ways and means committee, opposed the amendment. He said the public is demanding great improvements of the railroads, and the bill gives the new commission authority to compel the companies to install them. If that is to be done, he said, it is absolutely necessary that provision may be made by which the companies can raise the money necessary.

He denied that the bill lessens the security of investments in railroad securities, and as proof of this stated that at the present time the companies may issue short-term notes without any sort of supervision; the bill provides that the commission shall have control of the issue of such securities.

The committee on public health reported a bill providing for the appointment of a special committee of two senators and three representatives to sit during the recess and codify and revise the laws of the state relating to the manufacture and sale of foods.

DRAPER STRIKE POLICEMAN TAKEN BY STATE'S MEN

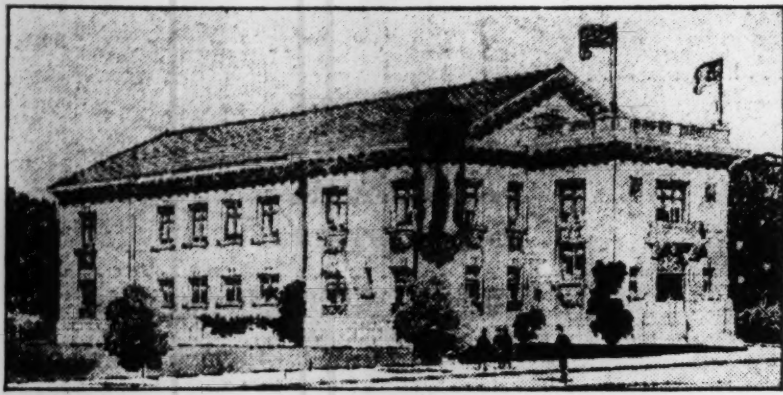
HOPEDALE, Mass., On a warrant sworn to by Alfred B. Connelley, counsel for Mrs. Emilio Bacchicchi, widow of Emilio Bacchicchi, a striker from the Draper Company machine shops here, who was shot from behind April 24, Edgar A. Sherman of this town, a special police officer doing duty in connection with the strike, was today taken into custody by Capt. William H. Proctor and Jeremiah J. O'Neil, a state deputy sheriff, on a charge of manslaughter. Sherman will appear before Judge Clifford A. Cook of the district court in Milford this afternoon.

The finding of Judge Cook following an inquest into the killing of Bacchicchi concludes that the striker was shot by an officer, "probably Edgar A. Sherman, who was apparently acting within his rights."

Fifty additional non-union workers from Fitchburg arrived at the machine shops of the Draper company here today. Morrison I. Swift and Caleb F. Howard, leaders of the strikers here, picketed the shops for a short time.

Joseph M. Caldwell, Socialist, has postponed his proposed meeting in Lincoln square, Milford, from tonight until Saturday night. The I. W. W. interests will hold a meeting there tonight.

DESIGN FOR NEW MILITIA BUILDING



(H. L. Bourke, Lowell, Mass., architect)
Structure to cost \$50,000 has drill hall on second floor

STEEL CONCERN HEAD TELLS OF T. C. & I. DEAL

Tennessee Coal Declared in Bad Shape When Corporation Buys It—James A. Farrell Says \$23,500,000 Was Spent

PRODUCT NOT HALF

NEW YORK—The acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation figured today in the testimony of James A. Farrell, president of the corporation, at the hearing of the government's suit against the concern.

He said the T. C. & I. was in bad shape when taken over by the Steel corporation, and that \$23,500,000 had been spent upon the plant to bring it up to the standard.

Before its acquisition by the corporation, Mr. Farrell said the T. C. & I. took an order for 56,000 tons of rails from the Harriman lines. Of this entire order 27,000 tons cost \$32.25 per ton thereby causing a loss of \$3.25 per ton.

"Before being taken over by the corporation, the T. C. & I. was not in my judgment a competitor of other rail mills in the country," said Mr. Farrell.

Attorney Severance introduced figures to show that the steel corporation produces 40.1 per cent of the steel bars of the country, while the independents produce 59.9 per cent. Of the total iron and steel bar trade in the country, the corporation has 27.3 per cent and the independents 72.7 according to the evidence presented by Mr. Severance.

Mr. Farrell testified that a large number of independent companies have extensive ore holdings.

B. W. LONG HEADS BUREAU OF LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON—The first step in what is reported to be a general reorganization of the working force of the state department under Secretary Bryan's administration was announced today. It came in the form of appointment of Boaz W. Long of Las Vegas, New Mexico, to be chief of the bureau of Latin American affairs.

Announcement also was made of the selection of Robert F. Rose of Helena, Mont., as confidential clerk to Secretary Bryan. Mr. Rose traveled with Mr. Bryan through his three campaigns for the presidency. Gerald B. Selkowitz of Colorado was appointed to be confidential clerk to First Assistant Secretary of State Osborne.

EXPLOSION IN PURCHASE STREET

An explosion occurred today in the basement of the quarters occupied by the Boston protective department at 40 Purchase street. One man was blown several feet, but was uninjured. Windows on the Purchase street and the Atlantic avenue side of the building were blown out and several persons hit by flying glass, a portion of the floor was ripped up and an iron cover over a coal hole in the sidewalk was thrown some distance because of the explosion. The cause could not be ascertained.

Do the special features in the Monitor particularly interest you from time to time? Just so they are interesting Monitor readers far and near. The next time an article of interest to some particular friend appears in the paper it would reflect your thoughtfulness to send that copy marked—or why wait? Any friend appreciates cleanliness in journalism. Will you not send this copy?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States 2c
To Foreign Countries 3c

LARGE HAGUE COURT ADVISED BY A. K. KUHN

Expert in International Law Proposes at Mohonk Change in Tribunal Plans for Third World Conference Program

WAR STATUTES URGED

Monroe Doctrine Discussed From Viewpoints of Canada and United States by Speakers at Early Sessions of Meeting

By GEORGE PERRY MORRIS

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y.—Advising that a large number of judges be recommended for a new world tribunal to be proposed at the third Hague conference, Arthur K. Kuhn of New York addressed the Mohonk conference on peace and arbitration today.

Another speaker was Dr. Harvey J. Ralston, who urged international statutes be constructed at the next Hague conference forbidding war.

Mr. Kuhn, speaking on existing and proposed international courts as subjects for the deliberations of the third Hague conference, declared that the objection of a few nations should not stand in the way of the progress of the world tribunal idea.

"The proposal made at the second Hague conference for the establishment of an international court of arbitral justice," said Mr. Kuhn, was not intended as a substitute for the existing Hague court, but as a new and additional organ operating with international sanction for the pacific settlement of disputes between nations. To dislodge the existing tribunal from the position it has attained, after an experience of only 15 years, and to substitute for it another court, however promising the latter, would be surrendering a present advantage for a future possibility.

"This was not the intent of the proposal when made in 1907, but in order to gain support for the new court, so much enthusiasm has been expended on it and so much criticism has been directed to some of the features of the existing tribunal, that the mind of the layman has been led to believe that in being 'on' (Continued on page five, column one)

HOUSE LEADER BACKS STATEMENT OF MR. REDFIELD

WASHINGTON—Following a rebuke today in the House by Representative Mondell of Secretary of Commerce Redfield, for what Mr. Mondell termed "threatening" American manufacturers with investigation if wages are reduced as a result of Democratic tariff revision, Majority Leader Underwood of the House served notice on American industries that the federal investigation would be pressed. He also declared that if any injury was done legitimate business through the Wilson-Underwood bill, such mistakes would be rectified.

MOTHERS' CONGRESS DELEGATES ARRIVE

Incoming Trains Bring Women Here From All Parts of Nation to Attend Seventeenth Annual Meeting—Committees Are Busy Making Final Plans

MANY MEASURES YET TO BE WEIGHED

Following is a record of measures still to be considered by the House of Representatives: In joint committees, approximately 10 affairs; in joint ways and means, approximately one affair; in the committees on ways and means, approximately 81 affairs; in the House calendar, approximately 50 affairs; in the Senate calendar not yet acted on by the House, approximately 53 affairs.

Several hundred delegates and visitors to the seventeenth annual meeting of the national congress of mothers and parent-teacher associations have arrived in the city and nearly every incoming train brings more. Committees from the Massachusetts branch, which is the host of the convention, meet all trains and escort or direct the newcomers to their hotels and other places of destination.

At the Copley Plaza, which is the headquarters, the national officers were assembled. At 10 o'clock the board of managers went into executive session to give final consideration to the program and arrangements. Committee meetings are called for nearly all hours of the day. Those persons not on duty are taking advantage of the opportunity to shop and see the city.

The formal opening of the convention will take place tonight at 8 o'clock. According to the program, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, will deliver the invocation and Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of the Boston schools, and Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, president of the Massachusetts branch, will deliver addresses of welcome. Other greetings will be extended and Mrs. Frederic Schoff, the national president, will give an address on "Guiding and Guiding the Children of the Nation."

The officers express satisfaction with the progress of the organization and the work it has accomplished last year, especially in Massachusetts where the growth has been remarkable.

An important item of new business at this convention will deal with the elevation of the stage for the young.

REVERE CLERK TELLS OF ALLEGED FALSE ENTRIES

Mrs. Gladys Hamilton Says She Discovered Fictitious Names and Told Tax Collector

Mrs. Gladys E. Hamilton, a clerk in the office of the tax collector at Revere, was questioned by Asst. Dist. Atty. Thomas D. Lavelle in the latter's office in the court house today in regard to the alleged entry of fictitious names of property owners in the books of the town. She said that she was the first to notice the alleged false entries. She called the attention of collector Pendergast to them and the latter brought the matter to the attention of the authorities.

Her answers to the questions of Mr. Lavelle were taken down by a stenographer. She will appear before the grand jury tomorrow, which convenes in special session to investigate the charges. The assessors will be summoned with their books as well as all other persons having any knowledge of the entries.

Agents from the district attorney's office in Boston were ordered to Revere today to get the valuation books for 1911 and 1912 from the assessor's office of that town as a result of the investigation into the charge of false entries.

Arthur C. Pendergast, tax collector, called for the use of the assessors' books last evening but did not see them because William H. Colcord, the only member of the board present found the combination of the safe had been changed when he proceeded to open it. Mr. Pendergast sent a communication to the board of selectmen notifying the members of his alleged discoveries.

SALEM'S PAGEANT EXCITES INTEREST AS PLANS UNFOLD

SALEM, Mass.—Interest was quickened in the Salem pageant, which is to be presented at Kenwood, in this city, June 13 and 14, 16 and 17, at a mass meeting held in Ames' Memorial hall last night. Miss Margaret MacLaren Eager, under whose direction the pageant is to be given, spoke. Mrs. Rufus D. Adams, chairman of the general committee, also spoke.

PROF. OSTRANDER URGED FOR CHIEF WEATHER EXPERT

WASHINGTON—Friends of Prof. J. E. Ostrander, of the engineering department of Massachusetts agricultural college, are urging his appointment to succeed Willis N. Moore as chief of the weather bureau. At the instance of Representative Murray, Secretary of Agriculture Houston is considering the recommendation.

PENSION FUNDS EXEMPTED

WASHINGTON—Senator Page of Vermont has introduced a bill in the Senate making it unlawful to attach pension money in any form for payment of debts, whether the money be on deposit in banks or elsewhere. The bill was introduced at the instigation of G. A. R. members.

Representative Hostess Who Is Welcoming Hosts of Mothers to This City



MRS. MILTON P. HIGGINS
President of the Massachusetts branch of the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF BOSTON SCHOOLS TO BE REORGANIZED

Assistant Supt. Burke Now at Work on Plan to Simplify Courses of Study, Eliminate Non-Essentials and Bridge Gap Now Existing Between Grades and High School

Reorganization of the Boston school courses to make them more simple, definite and practical, is proposed by the Boston school committee. To Assistant Superintendent Jeremiah E. Burke, who has been making a special study of the subject, has been assigned the task of working out the outline.

It is recognized that the present curriculum is overcrowded and needs much simplification and elimination of subject matter as well as to make them of more practical benefit to the pupils.

Through the enrichment of the courses by the introduction of additional subjects there has come a surplus of material which, while it is said to be excellent in itself, it is now seen can better serve its ends if separated into groups wherein each can be given its proper place and proportion with regard to the whole.

This criticism of its schools made by the officials regarding their own work is not peculiar to Boston, but is a general criticism regarding the educational system of the country today made by educators everywhere.

"Strictly speaking," says Edward Van Dyke Robinson of the University of Minnesota, "the American public school system is not a system at all but a historical accident." To bring the Boston schools to the highest state of efficiency that is practical at the present time, is the object of the school committee in ordering a reconsideration of school courses.

Flexibility Sought

It is the opinion of Mr. Burke that there should be greater flexibility between grades than there now is, that the work should be more sequential and that should be greater coordination between the parts. No parts, he says, should be isolated or fragmentary as much of it now is, but all should be bound together to form a related whole. Until the seventh grade is reached he would have all children take practically the same things, the only difference being in their adaptation to the characteristics of the neighborhood or district as is now done in the schools.

At the beginning of the seventh grade Mr. Burke would have the work differentiated. At that time, he says, it can be told fairly well whether a pupil will (Continued on page seven, column one)

TOWNS OF ESSEX BANDED AGAINST BRIDGE TAXES

Salem and Surrounding Municipalities Map Out Opposition to Boston and Chelsea Plan That They Help Pay for Spans

TO TABULATE TRAFFIC

SALEM, Mass.—Tabulation will be made of all the teaming, trucking and auto traffic over the three bridges connecting Chelsea and Boston in order to obtain the number of vehicles of various kinds which belong in Boston, Chelsea or Greater Boston, and which use the roads, bridges and streets in these various municipalities for business or pleasure. This will be done by Salem and surrounding municipalities as a part of their campaign against the proposition of Boston and Chelsea to assess them for a part of the cost of constructing the three bridges and a proportionate part of the maintenance. This procedure was decided on at a conference of the city council of this city, with representatives from the cities and towns in this vicinity.

REFUSAL OF GOV. JOHNSON TO VETO BILL TO BE TAKEN UP BY CABINET TOMORROW

WASHINGTON—Governor Johnson's message declaring his intention of signing the California alien land bill will be considered by the cabinet tomorrow. Word has been sent to George W. Guthrie of Pittsburgh, whose nomination to be ambassador to Japan has been reported favorably to the Senate and which is to be confirmed immediately, that the President will appreciate his early departure for his new post.

Although he has until June 16, to sign the Webb anti-alien land owning bill, passed by the last Legislature, Governor Johnson expects to attach his signature before tomorrow night. Following his lengthy telegram sent to Secretary of State Bryan yesterday, announcing his intention of signing the bill, the governor declined to comment further on the situation. Unless the bill is referred to the people it will become effective August 10.

Governor Johnson's message is in part as follows: "We of California believe firmly that

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BRITAIN FELT NEARER AMITY WITH GERMANY

Lord Morley Confers With King and Leaves England for Berlin It Is Believed to Aid Good Feeling and Naval Agreement

OTHER STEPS PRECEDE

LONDON—The German ambassador and Sir Edward Grey spent the White House recess at the house of Lord Glenconner and subsequently Lord Morley after a prolonged interview with the King left for Berlin. It is understood that these interviews and movements are part of a renewal of the negotiations of the two governments to bring about warmer relations between the countries as well as to arrive at some arrangement respecting naval forces.

SIXTY-FOUR MORE PROGRESSIVES
Sixty-four more Republicans yesterday officially changed their party affiliations to Progressive.

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King Reviews Guards South African Ministry Upheld

SOUTH AFRICAN
HOUSE FAVORS
GENERAL BOTHA

Contest Between Premier and Gen. Hertzog Ends in Vote of Confidence in the Ministry by Majority of 27 Votes

UNIONIST PARTY AIDS

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, S. Africa—The debate on the vote of want of confidence in the Botha ministry, introduced by Mr. Creswell in the Cape Parliament, was defeated by 68 votes to 41. The real interest in it was, of course, centered in the duel between General Botha and General Hertzog.

General Botha made no secret of his opinion that the one object of General Hertzog was to regain his position in the cabinet, and he bluntly declared that he was not going to put the country to the expense and turmoil of an election simply to gratify this wish. In addition to this, he warmly defended his policy on immigration and conciliation, as well as his attitude towards imperial affairs, on all of which points he had been attacked bitterly by General Hertzog in various parts of the country.

The reply of General Hertzog covered the whole ground of his quarrel with the prime minister. He denounced root and branch the policy of the government, which, he declared, entirely neglected the interests of South Africa, and had departed from the principles of the South African party. For these reasons, he said, it was necessary for Mr. Creswell to bring in his vote of want of confidence.

The debate ended in the way which had been expected. Unless the Unionists had been prepared to give their united support to General Hertzog, with a view to turning General Botha out, there was no chance of the latter being defeated. The prospect of turning General Botha out did not, however, recommend itself very warmly to the Unionist party. The net effect would probably have been a House in which, though owing to the various quarrels of the South African party they might have gained a few seats, they would nevertheless not have been in a position to command a majority.

It is true that certain leaders of the party had declared themselves that General Botha had forfeited the confidence of the country, but it was open to them to maintain that it was better that he should retain the premiership than that Parliament should be broken up into a series of groups, the largest of which would be drawn to perpetual negotiations in order to obtain a majority.

MOTOR BUSES FOR VIENNA

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The county council of Vienna has decided to institute motor buses in the Austrian capital to replace the present antiquated form of horse bus. A number of Austrian and foreign bus companies have been asked to tender for the delivery of motor buses. It is expected that the new service will be inaugurated on Oct. 1 of the present year.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"The Old Homestead," 8.
CASTLE—"Comedy of Errors," 8:10, 8:15.
COLONIAL—"Miss Christie MacDougal," 8.
NORTH—"Vandeville," 1:45, 7:45.
NATHEM—"Louisiana Lou," 8.
SHUBERT—"Southern and Marlowe in 'Merchandise of Venice'."

NEW YORK
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion," 8.
CASINO—"Iolanthe," 8.
CRITERION—"The Argyle Case," 8.
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart," 8.
ELTING—"Within the Law," 8.
EMPIRE—"The Amazons," 8.
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper," 8.
HARLEM—"The Country Boy," 8.
HYPHOBROME—"Under Many Flags," 8.
HUTCHINSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl," 8.
KNOX—"Kerriker"—Julia Sanderson.
LIBERTY—"The Purple Road," 8.
LYRIC—"Arizona," 8.
MADISON—"The Whirl," 8.
PALACE—"Mrs. Bernhardt," 8.
PLAYHOUSE—"Miss Grace George," 8.
THIRTY-NINTH—"Fire Frankforters," 8.
CHICAGO
CORT—"H. R. Warner," 8.
FINE ARTS—"Miss Matheson," 8.
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True," 8.
ILLINOIS—"Miss Blanche Ring," 8.
PRINCESS—"William Collier," 8.

MILITARY FETE
HONORS VISIT OF
SPANISH RULER

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
PARIS. The forthcoming visit of King Alfonso to France is to be the occasion of a splendid military fete, organized in his honor at Fontainebleau. This is to be held on May 8, and will take the place of the more formal and ceremonious entertainment which has been provided for royal visitors in France during the last 16 years.

The program, which provides a most brilliant entertainment for his majesty, has been drawn up by General Gillain, commander of the forces at Fontainebleau; it has been approved by the war office and is as follows: King Alfonso is to arrive at Fontainebleau by special train at 9 in the morning, accompanied by the President of the republic. On his arrival he will be conducted to the valley of the Soile, where cavalry maneuvers will be held. After luncheon, which will be served in the palace, the King will be escorted through the famous apartments in the chateau.

The great event of the day will be a military tournament, which will be held on the race course on the road to Moret, for which elaborate preparations are being made. This form of entertainment has been specially selected in consequence of the known interest taken by the King in all forms of horsemanship. The tournament will be mainly carried out by the young officers from the celebrated cavalry school of Saumur. The most famous horsemen of the noted Black squadron and their very finest jumpers are to take part, and the natural splendors of the forest of Fontainebleau will supply a fitting frame to the brilliancy of the scene.

Before he leaves Paris King Alfonso is to be entertained at the Hotel de Ville and at a gala performance at the opera.

GERMAN LANGUAGE
POPULAR IN JAPAN

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—There are in Japan eight preparatory schools for universities. These schools are divided into three sections, in which technical subjects, medicine, and law are taught. No less than three foreign languages are taught in these schools, one of them being treated as primary and the others as secondary subjects.

The pupils may choose between English, French, and German, and it is interesting to note that of the 6570 pupils who attend these schools, 6365 take English. Of this number, however, 4350 take the English language as a primary subject, while 2015 take it as a secondary subject. All the 6570 pupils learn the German language, 2015 taking it as a primary and 4555 as a secondary subject. The French language is not by any means so popular.

By way of illustrating the wide-spread knowledge of German in Japan, it is interesting to note that the new Japanese Stage Society, which produced Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" so successfully last autumn, gave a representation of Goethe's "Faust" in the Imperial theater in Tokyo recently. Miss Kujaku Kingawa, the niece of the Japanese ambassador in Berlin, played the part of Gretchen. The play lasted six hours, and was performed on six consecutive evenings to a full house.

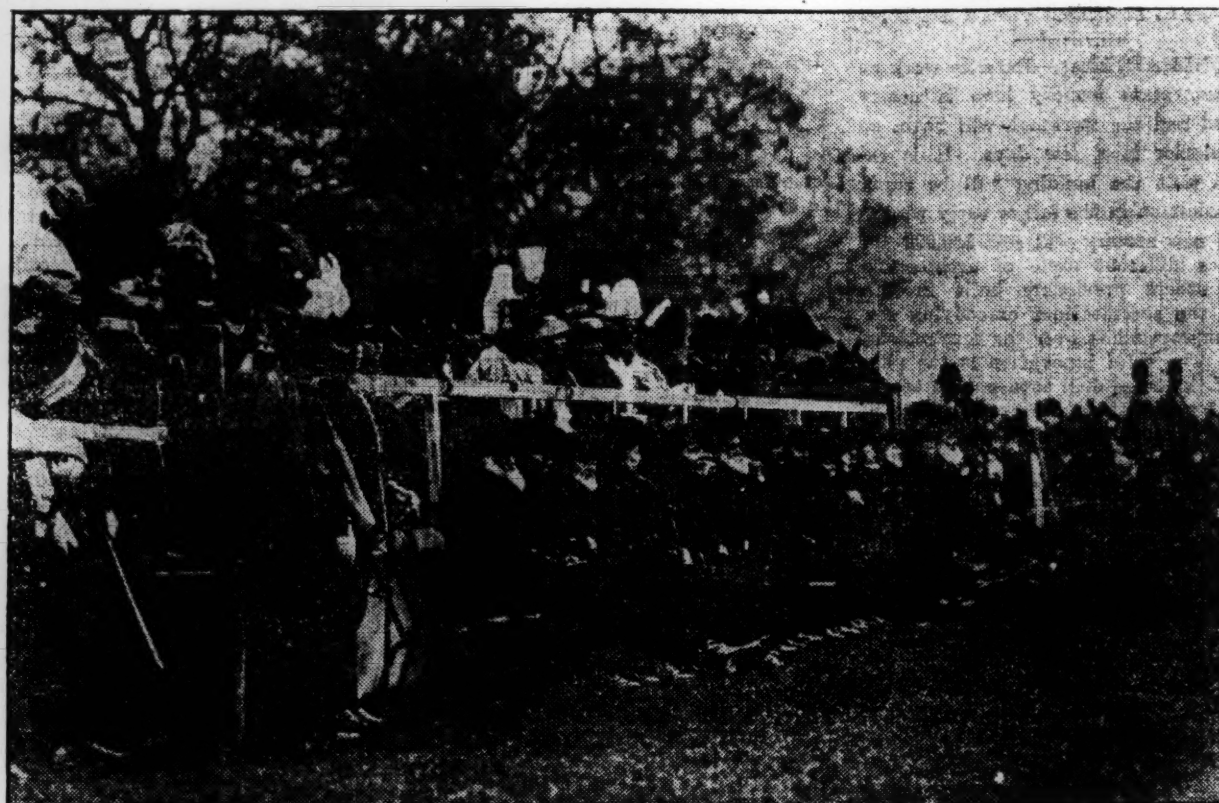
POINTS AGREED ON
BY TWO POWERS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The German and French governments have come to an agreement with regard to the program of the technical commission which is to meet in Paris to discuss the financial details of the Balkan settlement. Among the matters to be considered are the amount of the Ottoman debt revenue to be charged the Balkan states with respect to conquered territories, the financial compensation demanded by the allies, and matters relating to railway concessions falling within the new Balkan frontiers.

WOMAN LECTURER APPOINTED

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland—The board of Trinity College, Dublin, has appointed Miss Olive C. Purser as temporary lecturer on English history. Miss Purser was the first to obtain a scholarship after woman students were admitted to the university.

KING GEORGE REVIEWS GUARDS



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Chelsea pensioners and foreign attaches watching guards march past

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Military pageants seem to increase in number and the crowds that flock to see them grow steadily in size. More of the festival spirit, also, seems to prevail among the London crowds than the sadness which is supposed to characterize the Britisher when he is really enjoying himself.

At the recent review of the brigade of guards in Hyde Park by the King the crowds were large and they were in a particularly holiday mood. They clustered about the railings in front of Wellington Barracks and cheered the guards preparing for the review, they waited patiently at Buckingham palace for the departure of the King, and followed the royal procession in a good humored rush up St. James park and through the narrow arches at Hyde Park corner, and in the park itself the bulk of the crowd seemed to be little troubled by the fact that it could see nothing of the review so long as it could hear the music of the bands and see occasionally, above the heads of bayonets and "bearskins" sweeping past the King.

King Rides Charger

The King is building up a reputation for punctuality. He was due to leave Buckingham palace at 10:40 and at 10:40 a stately little procession rode through the main gates of the palace and swung to the left towards St. James park. His majesty rode his brown charger Delhi and with him were the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur. In a landau behind drawn by four horses came the Queen and Princess Mary, the former wearing a dark blue costume and red hat in honor of the guards.

Following the landau came the colonels of the guards, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, V. C., and Field Marshal Lord Methuen riding together. Gen. Sir John French, chief of the imperial general staff, and the King's equerries followed while in the rear came the foreign military attaches, the scarlets and yellows and greens of their uniforms making a vivid line of color. All along the route the King and Queen were warmly cheered, particularly at Hyde Park corner, where the crowds gathered on the sloping ground about the Achilles statue had an excellent view of the procession passing through the archway.

A ceremonial parade of 7000 men makes a notable spectacle, and this was no exception to the rule. The guards have played a wonderful part in the military history of their country and as they marched past the King first in column of double companies, next in mass of quarter column, and then in line of great deeds they had done from the days of Charles to the days of the Boer war. One remembered Wellington's command: "The whole line will advance," and realized something of the discipline and hard work represented in the easy regular movements of such a large body of men.

Bands Are Wonderful

They have done their duty well and if need be will do it again but meantime they serve a useful purpose in cheering all up with their picturesque colors

and wonderful bands—particularly the bands. The bands of the brigades of guards would make a regiment in frock coats inspiring. Most of the crowd followed the events of the day by the help of the bands.

First the playing of the "British Grenadiers" showed that the grenadiers were marching past. Then came the weird music evolved in earlier days to drive the Sassenach in terror down the Scottish glens and to the skirts of "Highland Laddie." The Scots guards passed the King. The music changed again and "St. Patrick's Day" left no doubt as to which colors the King was saluting. Finally the sound of the march which takes its name from the Coldstream guards showed that that famous regiment was marching past the King.

The scene was certainly picturesque and stirring. Seven thousand men is not a great number, though Essad Pasha

might find the guards distinctly useful, but the mass of color, the red of the uniform and the yellow of the bands, gave added impressiveness to an impressive sight.

The final event of the review was the most inspiring of all. After passing in line of quarter column the troops reformed line and the 7000 men marched towards the saluting base, the second Scots guards in the center as directing battalion. A halt and then came the command "Royal salute! Present arms!" and the bayonets flashed as the rifles came down in the salute, while the massed bands played the glorious "Soldiers Chorus" from "Faust." Then, at a word of command, up went the caps on the rifles and three great rounds of cheering rang out across the park telling the crowds stretching away under the trees that the great review was at an end.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTONE SEEKS
PROTECTION FOR WILD BIRDS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A correspondence is published in the Times, between Sir Harry Johnstone and the plumage committee and textile trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the protection of birds.

Sir Harry Johnstone's first letter gives in detail particulars concerning the destruction of insect-eating birds, the various countries in which this destruction takes place, and the names and approximate quantities of the birds thus destroyed. The most serious damage done to birds, from the point of view of economics and esthetics, occurs outside Europe, and chiefly in Africa, Asia, and tropical America.

The most persecuted and yet the most helpful birds to man in Africa are the brightly colored shrikes, the glossy starlings, kingfishers and others, and on these birds war is waged for the plumage or the curiosity trade. In Australasia, among the birds which suffer most for the same causes, are the marvelous paradise birds, and the bower birds, whilst in the Pacific Islands the sea birds are being destroyed entirely for the plumage trade, although their destruction will mean the loss of the invaluable manure called guano.

The value of the birds in West and Central Africa lies in the warfare which they carry on against the tsetse fly, the mosquitoes and the gaffies. Sir Harry Johnstone declares that he has witnessed the destruction of these flies by birds during 27 years study in tropical Africa, and that other well known explorers, such as George Grenfell, David Livingstone, and many others had also remarked upon it.

At the close of his letter, Sir Harry Johnstone advocates the compilation of a list of species of birds the killing of which should be prohibited, and that this list should be attached to a bill introduced by the Imperial government for the special purpose of bird protection. On the bill being passed, the crown colonies and dominions, as well as the

Empire of India and Burma, should be requested to introduce legislation of the same nature, whilst diplomatic intercession should take place with the governments of France, the United States, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Scandinavia, and other countries both in Europe and Asia, to bring about an international agreement for the protection of rare, useful and beautiful birds.

Though the reply of the chamber of commerce to Sir Harry Johnstone's letter seems to point to the necessity of more specialized information, with reference to the facts adduced by Sir Harry Johnstone, it must be hoped that this will not prevent the institution of a campaign of bird protection in every part of the world, which will check the traffic in plumage, which continues in spite of all protests.

NORWAY'S TAXING
PLAN IS PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Some years ago the Radical party in Norway succeeded in introducing an income tax based on a system of "self information." That is to say, every citizen, liable to taxation, was compelled thereto to acquaint the board of assessment with the size of his property and the amount of his income. On the basis of this declaration the assessors fixed his contribution. This system has now been in force for some time, with the general result that the total value of property and income taxable has steadily increased. The actual result of this increase has been a gradual lowering of the rate of taxation by the government.

BIRMINGHAM TO CUT RATES

(Special to the Monitor)

BIRMINGHAM, England—The Birmingham gas committee has decided to recommend the placing of nearly £80,000 profits to the relief of the city rates.

RECHID PASHA
OUTLINES REFORM
PLAN FOR TURKEY

Former Commerce Minister Lays Stress on Need for European Aid in the Reorganization

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Temps publishes a letter from Rechid Pasha, former minister of commerce and agriculture, and Turkish plenipotentiary in London, giving the views of this eminent statesman on the future of his country.

Rechid Pasha begins by expressing the wish that in the regeneration of the empire the Ottomans will take the strictest measures to prevent the army and the functionaries from taking any part in political affairs. In the program of reform which he has drawn up, he advocates recourse to European aid in the reorganization of Turkish administration; the granting of wider powers to the Turkish provincial authorities; and the spread of knowledge and education throughout the country.

Commercial and industrial enterprises are to be encouraged, and impulse to be given to agriculture by legislating on its behalf, and by establishing agricultural banks and stores throughout the empire. Use to be made of the new resources to relieve the sufferers by the war; the financial conditions of the country to be improved, not by fresh taxation, but by developing its natural resources; the machinery of government to be simplified, and those laws which would make progress in administration impossible to be annulled.

Finally, Rechid Pasha recommends the adoption, by whatever cabinet endeavors to put these measures into force, of the motto "Equality and legality." To insure the success of this policy it would be necessary for the cabinet to be constituted of men having a thorough knowledge of European ideas and methods. The helping hand of Europe to Turkey, in her effort at regeneration, would be most effectively given by the abolition of certain economic restrictions which constitute one of the greatest drawbacks on the path of progress of the Ottoman empire.

CALENDAR REFORM
IS SOUGHT BY BILL

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—A bill, promoted by Robert Pearce, M. P., has been presented to the House of Commons to serve as a basis for imperial conference on the subject of reforming the calendar. The bill proposes to make the first day of the year a bank holiday, but it would not be counted as a day of the week, or of the month or quarter.

The remaining 364 days easily divide into four quarters containing 91 days each. Each quarter would contain two months of 30 days each and one month of 31 days. Easter Sunday and the bank holidays and dates depending on Easter would, under this bill, be so fixed as always to occur each year on the same day of the week as well as on the same day of the month. April 12 would be permanently fixed as Easter Sunday and Dec. 25 would always be a Wednesday. There would be no alteration in the quarter days, and days of payment, delivery of goods, and so forth would be preserved by special provisions as in the calendar act, 1750. Each day of the month would always fall on the same day of the week.

MOORS FIRE UPON
SPANISH PATROL

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—Although matters have been comparatively quiet in the Spanish zone for some time past, it is clear that there are many of the native tribes who do not intend to let the Spanish Protectorate go unchallenged. The latest news from Tetuan is to the effect that a Spanish patrol has been attacked in the Kert country by a party of Moors, who fired upon them from a place of concealment.

Although the attack appears to have been an isolated phenomenon, it has created some impression on account of its having been perpetrated at the moment when Spain is establishing her protectorate in Morocco.

Mulai Mexiz, the Khalifa of the Spanish zone, with his numerous suite, made his state entry recently into Tetuan, the capital of the zone.

KUO MIN TANGS
TRY TO CANCEL
LOAN TO CHINA

Although Agreement Is Signed Opposition in Both Houses Is Protesting Because New Parliament Has Not Seen It

ISSUE BEING FORCED

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—The quintuple loan has now been signed without further alteration. The matter has not been referred to Parliament, as the government considers that the provisional assembly's approval of the original agreement proposed by the sextuple group granted on Dec. 26th holds good. The vice-speaker of the Senate, however, previously informed the bankers that the opposition in both houses considered the loan irregular, and would protest on the grounds that it ought to be referred to the new Parliament.

The Kuo Min Tang, the southern party, will, it is believed, seek to cancel the creating of the loan as a test of their strength against Yuan Shih Kai, whose increasing power, as was pointed out by the Monitor a short time ago, they regard with resentment and mistrust. The Kuo Min Tang, apparently, believe this to be their last chance of demonstrating that the Parliament's authority is greater than the government's, while Yuan Shih Kai's adherents fear that the Kuo Min Tang will force him to take a firmer stand than he desires or contemplates.

The price of the quintuple loan is to be 90, although the banks agree to recognize the Belgian option of £3,000,000 sterling to be issued at 94. The banks will advance China half a million immediately.

The Japanese having waived their claims to appoint an adviser, the posts, it is understood will be allotted as follows: Sir Richard Maurice Dane, Great Britain, co-inspector of the salt inspectorate, with a Chinese inspector-general; M. Konavaloff, Russia, and M. Padoux, France, co-advisers of accounts in the audit department, and Herr Rump, Germany, director of the loan department. The British, American, Japanese, German and Danish co-managers of the salt districts, have already been appointed.

MASEFIELD PLAY PRODUCED

(Special to the Monitor)

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, England—John Masefield's "Tragedy of Pompey the Great" was produced during the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon, receiving considerable applause.

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Peoples Behind Official Europe Stir at Montenegro's Call

POPULAR EUROPE HEARS CALL OF MONTENEGRO FOR SCUTARI

Deep Significance Is Felt in the Stirring of Peoples Behind the Official Government Mask When Mountain Kingdom Makes Appeal for Prize She Has Won

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—Once again Montenegro and the Montenegrin question occupies a foremost place in the concern of Europe. Scutari has fallen, and although for the moment the diplomatic world is wrapping itself in the mantle of dignity and declaring that it makes no difference and can make none, yet "Scutari! What then?" is the great question on every news bill, in every capital in Europe, and however much Europe desires a settlement to come quickly, it may not be found so easy to answer.

From the first it has been steadily pointed out by The Christian Science Monitor that the Montenegrin question, although almost a miniature when considered in relation to the interests directly involved, was nevertheless one which from the sympathies it was capable of attaching to itself, might prove a crucial factor in the coming settlement in the near east.

When the blockade of the Montenegrin coast was first determined on, it was pointed out on the authority of one of the foremost of Montenegrin politicians, that it would make no difference to the siege of Scutari, that the hope of Montenegro was bound up with the possession of the city, and that they would rather go under as a nation than give up their ambition.

Well, Scutari has fallen. Getting has gone on a fete, and in reply to the bitter threats from Vienna, M. Mouchkovich, the Montenegrin delegate at the Paris conference, declares that should Europe allow Austria to attempt to retake Scutari, every man in Montenegro would gladly lay down his life to prevent her. "We will not give up Scutari," is still the great "Here stand I," of the Montenegrin people.

Situation Is New

It is a strange situation and the lesson to be learned from it makes it one of the most important and significant, if not the most important and significant, which has arisen in the course of the war and all that has surrounded it.

As it has been well observed, it has always been a clearly understood axiom of European policy that when the concert demonstrated, or even threatened to demonstrate, after the fashion it has favored during the past few weeks, in any part of the eastern waters of the Mediterranean, the party against whom they demonstrated, promptly climbed down and apologized, without the expenditure of a single round of ammunition. Montenegro has refused to do either, and has thereby brought about a situation, for which the existing code of international etiquette does not provide. If the existing code had no provision to meet the situation created by Montenegro's refusal to abandon the siege of Scutari, it is hard to see that there is a provision for turning her out now that she has achieved her purpose.

It is idle to prophesy. Anything may happen, but there are these points to be considered. Diplomatically and officially, in the words of the Lokalanzeiger, "Europe is united," but popularly and unofficially the triple alliance commences with violent indignation at Vienna, with some difficulty maintains an attitude of not over enthusiastic support in Berlin, but frankly goes to pieces in Rome. Officially as far as Germany is concerned, it is the friend in shining armor over again, a repetition in a measure of 1908, only the friend is not quite so much of a friend, neither is his armor quite so shining. Italy is once again openly hostile.

France Sits on Fence

As to the triple entente, popular Russia is enthusiastically on the side of the Montenegrins, popular France is obviously sitting on the fence, and popular England cannot get away from the memory of Gladstone. Out of all this, what is the balance of probabilities?

The Vienna Fremdenblatt urges "drastic measures" and on all hands the government is called upon to take "independent action," but whilst the Berlin Tagliche Rundschau agrees with the Fremdenblatt, the Berlin Vossische Zeitung obviously hesitates. "The Montenegrins should never have taken Scutari," it says in effect, "but now that they have taken it, who can calmly contemplate the consequences of attempting to turn them out?"

As to the Rome Tribuna, it asks frankly how Europe hopes to eject Montenegro and at once excludes the idea of allowing Austria to do so alone. If so little heart for the work of ejection is found in the ranks of the triple alliance, what can be hoped for from the triple entente.

Of course official Europe may yet carry the day, as it has done often before, in the teeth of popular sentiment, but whether it does so or not, and especially if it does not, the stupendous growth of the restraining power of an idea as demonstrated by the attitude of popular Europe towards Montenegro has a deep significance for the student of history.

Sense of Right Stronger

Time was, and it was not so very long ago, when England alone amongst the nations was ready to champion the cause of the weaker peoples of the world. The diplomatic quixotism of a Gladstone,

as he would style it, was absolutely incomprehensible to a Bismarck. The frank recognition of the right of right and the rights of right was still something of a mystery to the nations of 30 years ago, but today whilst diplomacy as ever lags far behind the vision of the people and dully murmurs its "as it was in the beginning," the consciousness of the community attains to higher and ever higher levels, and the average man in the street today responds ever more and more readily to the hand of the right idea laid upon his shoulder.

There is much hope here, and to those who daily study the often not too inspiring prospect of Europe, there is also much cheer. Throw a stone into the pool of Islam, said Lord Curzon some time ago, and in an ever widening circle the ripple will go outwards till it laps the furthest shores of the Muhammadan world. Right a single wrong in the affairs of men and immediately a message of hope goes out to all upon whom such a wrong still lies.

The recognition of the rights of Montenegro has been wrung from Europe by the charge up the heights of Tarabosh and by her simple courage when beset by the most overwhelming odds. The people of Europe, at any rate, have "turned round." But the call has been so loud, who could be deaf to it? There are other calls, not so loud, but just as righteous, calls that have been little heeded for many years. Will they still continue to be uttered in vain?

Hope in the Response

From Finland, month by month, year by year, has gone out the steady patient protest against oppression, against the shameful deprivation of just rights, against the sordid tyranny of a still semi-savage power; but Europe has so far paid no heed. Has the response to the call of Montenegro any hope in it for Finland, any hope in it for the Croat, any hope in it for the Persian? The answer to these questions is still in the future, but the waters of a higher view of things have been stirred and the waves have not yet spent themselves.

Meanwhile Montenegro holds the field of interest and concern, and however the question may ultimately be decided, diplomacy can never revert completely to its status quo ante. Europe has come far too near a burst of laughter over the demonstration of Antivari to be able ever again to take the "great mystery of state" quite so seriously. A Siegfried has been found amongst the nations who has walked through the fire and found that it had no power to burn.

It is not the jealousy of the powers which has rendered this possible and herein is the hope and the cheer of it. Whilst Russia stood behind Montenegro this was a just explanation and possibly a true explanation, but when the great elder brother withdrew his support and the little younger brother still cheerfully persisted alone and unaided, it was quickly seen that half consciously it may be, but still consciously enough, the Montenegrin people are depending in a measure, at any rate, on Europe's sense of justice and its readiness to act upon it.

The powers may succeed in forcing Montenegro to evacuate Scutari. They may succeed in once again shutting up the Montenegrin within the hungry confines of his own Black Mountain, but Europe can never forget her great popular excursion into generosity and a more lofty sentiment and must always be the better for it.

REVENUE WILL PASS ESTIMATE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

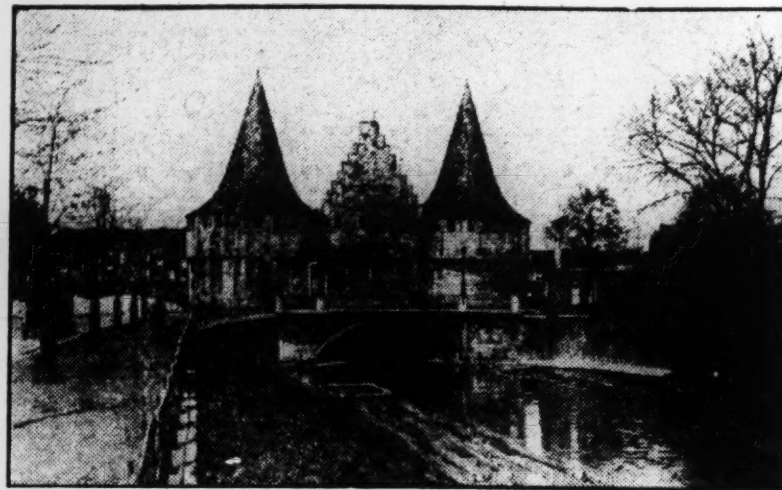
(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The acting premier of South Australia has been connected with farming practically all his life. In a recent interview with the press he stated that he had done every kind of farm labor, and knew what it was from beginning to end. Farming, he considered, was the best life for a young man, and in South Australia, with its liberal land laws, there was a great chance and ample scope for the energetic.

Proceeding, the acting premier said he was exceedingly pleased with the exhibit of cereals at the recent autumn show of the Royal Agricultural Society. "I think," he said, "it was the best I have ever seen at such shows, both in quantity and quality. An immense amount of good is done by continually improving the quality of the wheat, and the scientific investigation in that respect has played a very important part in securing the better return we are getting from the land—particularly the selection of wheat which, if not rust-proof, are rust-resistant—and in the choosing of varieties suitable for the different districts. The farmers are keenly watching these experiments."

In concluding the interview, Mr. Butler expressed the opinion that the state would have a financially prosperous year, and that there was no doubt the revenue would greatly exceed the estimate of the premier, the Hon. A. H. Peake, M.P., in his budget presented to Parliament in September last.

ONE OF MANY POINTS OF INTEREST



(Copyright by Sport and General)

Ghent floodgate which is being seen by visitors to exhibition

EXHIBITION AT GHENT MARKED BY "FLORALIE"

King and Queen of Belgians See Great Display of Flowers, Trees, Shrubs and Landscapes

(Special to the Monitor)

GHENT, Belgium—As stated by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, the Ghent international exhibition was opened recently by the King and Queen of the Belgians. Few exhibitions have the good fortune to find themselves completely equipped and ready for opening on the appointed day, and the Ghent exhibition was no exception to the rule.

The condition of the exhibition, the arrangements for which were much hindered by the recent strike, could be guessed from the fact that the King and Queen did not inspect any of the buildings in which the exhibits of the different sections were housed. The opening ceremony, in fact, was really an inauguration of the "Floralie" or floral exhibition, the most wonderful display of flowers, trees, shrubs, and garden requisites ever gathered together in any country.

On his arrival at the exhibition the King had presented to him the administrative committee of the exhibition and the commissioners of the foreign nations taking part in it. The King and Queen, with whom was Prince Leopold, then proceeded to the smaller hall of the Palais des Fêtes, where the opening ceremony was held.

The scene was a very brilliant one. About the royal dais were grouped members of the diplomatic corps, the governors of the nine provinces of Belgium, ministers of state, deputies of the lower chamber, and the burgomasters of the principal cities of the country. A brilliant note of color was struck by the uniforms of the diplomatic corps, the Persian, Chinese and Japanese representatives being particularly noticeable in their national attire. The royal dais was draped in crimson and gold, and, to the brilliant coloring of uniforms and dresses, was added the delicate beauty of the flowers to be seen in the grand sal

running at right angles to the smaller hall.

The opening ceremony occupied very little time and was mainly taken up with speeches delivered by M. Gallier, president of the Royal Society of Agriculture; M. Goormann, president of the executive committee of the exhibition, and M. Hubert, minister of industry and labor. The King then formally declared the exhibition open, but did not make a speech.

Immediately the ceremony was over the royal party proceeded to visit the "Floralie," and then drove along the main avenue of the exhibition to the Ghent pavilion, where they were received by the burgomaster of the city. Following a brief visit to the pavilion representing Old Ghent, the royal visit, which had occupied three hours, came to an end.

The "Floralie" or flower show, has for the most part been cleared away, but while it lasted it was probably the principal feature of the exhibition to the majority of Belgians. The science and art of horticulture has been carried to a high pitch of perfection in Belgium and, particularly, by the nursery gardeners and others in the neighborhood of Ghent. In the suburbs of the famous old Flemish city there are over a thousand horticultural establishments of one kind or another employing 25,000 people.

The Societe Royale d'Agriculture et de Botanique holds a horticultural exhibition every five years, and it was this exhibition which the King inspected after the opening ceremony. For the purposes of the "Floralie" the town park, covering nearly 100 acres was enclosed.

The most striking feature of the park was the Palais des Fêtes et d'Horticulture, a huge building covering seven acres which has been erected permanently for the use of the Societe Royale d'Agriculture et de Botanique. The wonderful show of azaleas and rhododendrons occupied a special hall of the Palais des Fêtes covering 3½ acres, and another large section, covering a couple of acres, was devoted to orchids. The effect produced by the brilliant coloring of azaleas and orchids, the striking decorations and the restful green of palms and ferns was wonderfully beautiful. In the gardens outside, the landscape effects had been skilfully managed, and the grounds laid out to the best possible advantage. The beds of deep scarlet tulips were particularly noticeable.

ANIMAL STATUARY IS FEATURE



(Copyright by Sport and General)

Figures of bulls in Ghent exhibition

GERMANY'S VOCAL TUITION ATTACKED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Herr von Gessler made some interesting statements in the Reichstag recently on the subject of musical instruction in Germany. In every branch of art and natural science public interest was certainly increasing, the exception being music. This he attributed to the present taste for light musical entertainments. Vocal teaching especially, he maintained, showed great material depreciation, the conditions in some of the musical schools being deplorable.

Herr von Gessler stated also that a boy of 14 years of age gave lessons in the Mozart Conservatoire in Berlin last year, for which he was paid 30 pfennigs an hour. The speaker maintained that it was the duty of the government to protect the public and the musical profession themselves against such a condition of affairs. He advocated the supervision of all musical schools by professionals of the highest order.

NEW SOUTH WALES NEARING 2,000,000

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—It is estimated that the population of New South Wales will have reached 2,000,000 by 1915 if the present rate of increase is maintained. The latest official figures show the present population to be 1,778,980. This shows an increase of 80,230 in the past year, or of 4.73 per cent, which is much the largest numerical increase for New South Wales ever recorded. In the previous year the increase was 59,028 and in 1910 it was 33,497.

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ELECTRICITY IS EXPECTED TO AID BERLIN TRAFFIC

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—For many months the question of electrifying the city and circular railway of Berlin has engaged the attention of the authorities and at last the lower house has decided by a majority of 192 against 143 to take the very welcome step, the minister of the state railways having granted 25,000,000 marks for the purpose.

The city railway is a little over 12 miles long and is a very skilful piece of engineering, being a viaduct of masonry for half the distance and elevated about 20 feet above the streets. The railway crosses the Spree several times and has 70 bridges over thoroughfares and canals, and the circular or "ring-bahn," as its name implies, forms a circle around Berlin.

The enormous traffic, resulting in over-filled carriages, has given rise to great discomfort and the use of electricity instead of steam will obviate all this. Instead of as now 24 trains an hour it will be possible to run 40 and a distance now covered in 37 minutes will be covered in 10. The work will be begun almost immediately and hastened forward as much as possible.

MIDLAND RAILWAY TESTS ITS RULES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The reinstatement of Guard Richardson in the service of the Midland railway was almost immediately followed by the institution of an inquiry into the regulations of the company with respect to the working of the trains. A staff was appointed by the directors for the carrying out of this task which will, it is expected, take three months.

The company will do everything in their power to make these investigations both efficient and thorough, meanwhile instructing district officials with regard to the extent to which they may go in requiring the men to disregard the printed rules. As soon as the work of the staff has been completed, a report will be drawn up for the inspection of the heads of the departments, and should they decide that changes in the regulations are desirable, amended books of rules will be issued and circulated as soon as possible.

PLANS OF ROYALISTS TOLD TO PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—The Portuguese republic is going through the difficulties which beset every republic during the early years of its existence. Those who for generations have left undone the things they ought to have done, are foremost and prolific in pointing out the lapses of their successors.

For a long time after the republic was declared in Paris, revolution in petto succeeded revolution in petto, and ministry followed ministry with amazing rapidity. Gradually the French republic found itself, and gradually the Portuguese republic is finding itself. The monarchist element knows this, and realizes that if it is not successful in its plots for a counter-revolution in the immediate future, the Royalist party will gradually become permanently as completely a quantite negligible in politics as it, temporarily at least, is today.

Captain Conceiro did his best to bring about the counter-revolution by open invasion. He failed, and now the attempt is being made to arrive at the same end in a more subtle manner. Of course it would never do for the Royalists to raise the flag of revolt, but it would be a very different thing if this flag could be raised by the Republicans themselves. In every country, there are numbers of dissatisfied people, and after every revolution these dissatisfied people are reinforced by a number of extremists who find that the revolution has not ended

in giving them absolutely their own way. The object of Royalist intrigue is therefore directly or indirectly to stir these extremists into violent action, and this is practically what has just happened in Lisbon.

An attempt was made by a body of demonstrators to induce the troops in the barracks to mutiny, by gathering under the windows and calling for cheers for the republic. Simultaneously shots were fired from one of the cruisers in the bay, more apparently with a view to creating alarm than to doing any real damage. The troops, however, refused to participate in the disturbance, and the whole affair ended in showing, if it showed anything at all, that there is no real dissatisfaction in the capital. The government, it appears, were in possession of the plans of the conspirators all along, they having been overheard maturing their schemes in one of the cafes they frequented. This incident alone is sufficient to prove the futility of the whole affair.

The premier, in alluding to the emente in the Chamber after it had been suppressed, declared that the government had all along been in possession of the plans, methods and hopes of the revolutionaries. It would have interfered before, he declared, had it not wished to encourage them to go on and show their entire hand. They had not had the courage to do this. The government has, therefore, determined to treat them as ordinary prisoners, and probably no more will be heard about the matter.

MALTA MAY STOP GRANT

(Special to the Monitor)

VALETTA, Malta—At the opening of the Maltese Council of Government the Governor, Sir Leslie Rundle, announced a recommendation by the royal commission that until the local finances are stronger the annual contribution of £5000 toward military service should be discontinued.

"OPTIMISTS" HOLD DINNER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An inaugural dinner was held at the Hotel Cecil of a number of people who call themselves the Optimists. Their object is to introduce a movement for "a more efficient business England."

MRS. H. B. IRVING HEADS POLL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mrs. H. B. Irving (Miss Dorothea Baird), who has definitely ended her stage career, is interesting herself in local administration, and has been elected a member of the St. Pancras Board of Guardians, coming out at the top of the poll.

BUILDERS' RAISE WAGES

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The master builders of Dunfermline have decided to increase the wages of builders from 9d. to 9½d. per hour; those of hewers from 8½d. to 9d. per hour; and those of bricklayers from 9d. to 9½d. per hour.

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He had delayed closing out his stock, and sold a portion at 50% discount. It was placed on sale Monday and practically closed out in a day.

The maker thought it would take us a month to close out this lot, and consequently concluded it was no use to offer a larger quantity of this very fine underwear, but he now realizes the great demand for such fine underwear AT HALF PRICE.

He therefore closed out all he had LEFT AT THE SAME PRICE, which, he said, was the biggest reduction he had ever made in his experience.

These will go on sale Friday and Saturday for the first time and all at

Half Price

3.00 Hand Emb. Combinations

342 Combinations, hand embroidered in the dainty forget-me-not design—linen cluny edge. In both skirt and drawer pattern—skirt and drawers hand embroidered as well as the cover. Materials are unexcelled—fashion the latest. Regular value 3.00. 1.50

2.00 Hand Emb. Night Gowns

Sleeves embroidered as well as body, slashed sleeves and kimono styles. Every nightgown made to retail for 2.00. 1.00

6.00 Hand Emb. Night Gowns

Hand scalloped edges as well as hand embroidered design—latest kimono cut. Every nightgown made to retail for 6.00. 2.95

| Price Value | Price Value |
|--|-------------|
| White Skirts, hand emb. 3.00 | 1.50 |
| Combinations, hand emb. 4.00 | 1.95 |
| Lingerie Slips, hand emb. 3.00 | 1.50 |
| White Skirts, hand emb. 6.00 | 2.95 |
| Chemises, hand emb. 1.00 | 50c |
| Lingerie Slips, hand emb. 1.75 | 87c |
| White Skirts, hand emb. 8.00 | 3.95 |
| Drawers, hand emb. 1.50 | 75c |
| Corset Covers, hand emb. 50 | 25c |
| White Skirts, hand emb. 4.00 | 1.95 |

Sheffield
Plate

AN ITEM

A manufacturer of the genuine Sheffield Plate, that which is made on a foundation of copper with a heavy plating of silver, informed us day before yesterday that if we could close an option with him immediately we could have about Three Hundred Pieces of this stock at Half Price, but we must decide at once or it would all go to a New York firm, as he was closing out his entire spring line.

This quality of Sheffield Plate sells quickly at full price, and we should therefore sell the Three Hundred Pieces in two days at

Half Price

| Value | Price |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 2 Hot Water Urns 25.00 | 9.85 |
| 6 Serving Trays 30.00 | 12.50 |
| 7 Fish Platters 18.00 | 8.00 |
| 10 Pairs Candle Sticks 9.00 | 4.00 |
| 24 Photograph Frames 5.00 | 2.50 |
| 3 Berry Dishes 8.50 | 4.00 |
| 1 Tureen 25.00 | 12.00 |
| 2 Bread Trays 15.00 | 6.50 |
| 1 Serving Tray 48.00 | 24.00 |
| 8 Sets Finger Bowls 6.00 | 3.00 |
| 2 Tea Pots 10.00 | 5.00 |
| 1 Cake Dish 6.50 | 3.25 |
| 1 Fern Dish 6.00 | 3.00 |
| 1 Almond Tray 3.00 | 1.50 |
| 1 Butter Plate 6.00 | 3.00 |
| 1 Spoon Tray 5.00 | 2.50 |
| 1 Desk Set 3.50 | 1.50 |
| 6 Casseroles 5.00 | 2.25 |
| 2 Candelabra 20.00 | 9.50 |
| 1 Punch Bowl 25.00 | 12.00 |
| 7 Almond Trays 1.50 | .75 |
| 1 Jelly Dish 4.50 | 2.25 |
| 4 Trays 9.00 | 4.00 |
| 1 Tray, pierced edge 14.00 | 7.00 |
| 1 Vegetable Dish 10.00 | 5.00 |

AN ITEM

Sandwich Plates, Bonbon Dishes with grape and plain edges.

| Value | Price |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Plates 7.00 | 3.50 |
| Dishes 4.00 | 2.00 |

Table
Linens

AN ITEM

There is economy in buying fine quality table linens—They last three times as long as the ordinary kinds.

Thousands of Cloths were sold during the past two months. Resulting in broken assortments—Hundreds of fine cloths have been used for window displays and for decorating the department. They may be slightly soiled but laundering will make them good as new. Friday and Saturday all will be sold at about

30% Discount

| TABLE CLOTHS | Value | Price |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| 2 x2 yds. 2.55 | 1.95 | |
| 2 x2½ yds. 3.25 | 2.50 | |
| 2½ x2½ yds. 3.75 | 2.95 | |
| 2 x2½ yds. 4.50 | 3.50 | |
| 2½ x2½ yds. 5.00 | 3.50 | |
| 2½ x2½ yds. 10.00 | 5.00 | |
| 2 x2 yds. 6.75 | 5.00 | |
| 2½ x2½ yds. 9.50 | 7.00 | |
| 2 x2½ yds. 11.25 | 8.50 | |
| 2½ x2½ yds. 10.50 | 7.00 | |
| 2 x2 yds. 7.50 | 5.60 | |

| NAPKINS | Value | Price |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| 22x22 in. 4.00 | 3.00 | |
| 24x24 in. 4.00 | 3.00 | |
| 25x25 in. 9.50 | 7.00 | |
| 27x27 in. 11.00 | 8.50 | |

| SHEETS | Value | Price |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| 63x99 in. 70 | 59c | |
| 72x99 in. 80 | 65c | |
| 81x99 in. 90 | 70c | |
| 81x108 in. 95 | 80c | |
| Slips 20 | 16c | |

| SPREADS | Value | Price |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Satin Damask 4.50 | 3.50 | |
| Satin Damask 4.00 | 3.00 | |

| TOWELS | Value | Price |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| H. S. Huck 25 | 21c | |
| H. S. Huck 37½ | 29c | |
| Guest, emb. 37½ | 25c | |

AN ITEM

Blankets

| Value | Price |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Australian Wool 6.00 | 5.00 |
| California Wool 4.00 | 2.95 |
| Wool Finish Cotton 2.50 | 1.95 |

India
Druggets

AN ITEM

It is a difficult matter to offer greater inducements than India Druggets at the regular prices, which are vastly under the prices elsewhere on these beautiful, serviceable, artistic rugs. But two or three times a year to customers on their charge and mailing lists Chandler & Co. make an offering on India Druggets at a great reduction in price. And all those who read this advertisement will appreciate the great values which follow:

| Size | Elsewhere Price | Sale Price |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 4.0x 7.0 12.50 | 7.50 | |
| 6.0x 9.0 22.00 | 14.25 | |
| 8.0x10.0 32.00 | 19.85 | |
| 9.0x12.0 43.00 | 28.50 | |
| 10.0x14.0 56.50 | 38.50 | |
| 3.0x 9.0 12.00 | 7.50 | |
| 3.0x12.0 16.00 | 9.50 | |
| 3.0x15.0 19.00 | 12.75 | |
| 3.0x18.0 22.50 | 14.75 | |
| 3.0x 6.0 8.00 | 4.75 | |
| 2.3x 5.0 5.50 | 3.15 | |

Oriental Rugs

Mosuls, Guenges, Hamadans, Irans, Bokharas—79 Rugs in all. Originally 15.00 to 35.00

\$10 \$15 \$25

Beluchistans

Values 12.50 and 15.00 7.50

AN ITEM

Saxony Rugs

Afghan Designs—6
Bokhara Designs—8
Cashmere Designs—10

| Value | Price |
|----------------------------|-------|
| 9.0 x 12.0 50.00 | 35.00 |
| 8.3 x 10.6 45.00 | 32.00 |
| 3.0 x 5.3 8.00 | 5.25 |

Friday and
SaturdayLace
Curtains

AN ITEM

This is a great offering—great quantities and great values. Nothing bought—Everything taken from regular stock. Actually there are more remnants in a lace curtain stock than in any other—one, two, three, four and five pair lots will accumulate, and as they are all made of foreign materials, they cannot be duplicated. Every curtain of this character to be closed out on Friday and Saturday.

Values Are Unprecedented

Nearly 400 pairs

Lace Curtains

Values 3.00, 4.00 to 7.50

2.00 and 3.00

Nearly 150 pairs

Lace Curtains 5.00
Values 7.50 to 12.00

86 Pairs Inexpensive

Curtains

Values 1.50 and 2.00 95c

One Pair Lots

Values 3.00, 4.00 to 7.50

1.00 and 2.00

CRETONNES

Nets Scrims

About 1800 yards Imported Cretonnes, light colors; about 700 yards Scrims; about 300 yards Net.

Values 35c, 50c to 75c

18c

Furs Stored
and Insured

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Furs Stored
and InsuredPROBLEM OF NEW DEPARTMENT
TO UNITE LABOR AND CAPITAL

Secretary Wilson Says Position of Arbiter Is That Which Awaits His Portfolio—Vocational Education Declared to Be Essential to Nation's Future Prosperity

WASHINGTON—The Nation's Business, published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, contains in its issue of today the following interview with William B. Wilson, secretary of labor:

"Capital and labor are partners. The department of labor is to prove a promoter of industrial peace. We have scarcely started; we are in the formative stage; our duties are assigned to us in the organic act. But one of these duties, namely 'promoting the welfare of the wage earners of the United States' is so general in scope that it will very naturally lead to several lines of endeavor not now anticipated. As for the specific duties assigned to the department, I regard that as most important which deals with our right to act as a mediator in labor disputes and to appoint conciliators, if I may so describe them. This is what makes me feel that the department of labor is intended to promote industrial peace.

"Capital and labor are partners. Capital without labor is ineffective. Labor without capital is idle. Capital is an inanimate thing. It represents the accumulation of the unconsumed product of previous labor. On the other hand, capital is the means by which labor can be effective. Capital, the inanimate thing, can produce nothing except by providing opportunity for labor. Therefore, capital and labor to be effective, must serve each other.

As capital and labor each must serve the other, then each must have voice in determining the terms of partnership. The interests of capital and labor are mutual—they are not identical. They are mutual in seeking the greatest production by the expenditure of a given amount of effort.

Here is where the opportunity exists in this country for these two mutual interests to work out a division that has regard for the proper rights of each. Mutual understanding depends upon mutual explanations. The duty of this department will be in bringing together those whose interests are mutual and who will therefore gain by being brought together.

One of the greatest services that can

be rendered by the nation to labor of the muscular kind is in the direction of vocational education. I am glad to see that the Page bill has been reintroduced and to know that the friends of vocational education are striving to bring into it some changes that may produce prompter action on the part of Congress. Our high schools are producing students for colleges and for professional life. Those who do not reach high school are the vast majority. It is of that vast majority that society must think. I strongly favor federal funds being placed at the disposal of those states that will contribute similar funds to produce an educational change which is essential, now that our nation has taken on a distinctly manufacturing type of development.

SERVICE PLANNED
TO WILLIAM LADD

Plans for a special observance in honor of William Ladd, formerly a resident of Portsmouth, N. H., the founder and first president of the American Peace Society, are being made by the New Hampshire Peace Society.

The service will be held May 18, and is under the immediate direction of President Ernest Fox Nichols of Dartmouth, who is also president of the State Peace Society, and William W. Thayer of Concord, state secretary.

TURNERS FALLS MERCHANTS ELECT

TURNERS FALLS, Mass.—The annual business meeting and election of officers of the Turners Falls board of trade was held in Library hall last night. Officers elected are: President, Dr. A. J. Nims; vice-presidents, James H. Thomas and Charles W. Schuler; secretary, Walter H. Ray; treasurer, Norman P. Farwell; board of managers, Allan C. Burnham, Albert R. Smith, Walter H. Ray, Daniel F. Daly, Robert C. Clark, Willard T. Libby, Martin Neipp, George Starbuck, John F. Hood.

LABOR DEPARTMENT MISSION IS STATED



(Copyright by Clinedinst, Washington, D.C.)
William B. Wilson, in charge of industry's portfolio

STORE NEWS

H. Burwell, formerly assistant buyer of gloves for the R. H. White Company, has been appointed head of the stock of the basement glove department for the Jordan Marsh Company. Previous to his connection with White's he was associated with the Shepard Norwell Company as buyer of the same line of merchandise.

Arthur W. Harris, buyer of cloaks and suits for Chandler & Co., is spending a few days in New York.

The Filene Cooperative Association has received an invitation to hold a party at Moseley's on the Charles next Monday evening. As this includes every member of the store, there is much enthusiasm over it and a large number are planning to attend.

Thomas Pineault of the Gilchrist Company, who has been acting as salesman in the clothing department, has been appointed buyer of men's furnishings, including under wear and hosiery.

Thomas G. McGregor, buyer of linens,

R. R. STATION MEN
IN CONVENTION

WATERVILLE, Me.—Delegates to the fifth annual convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees are continuing their session today in the Waterville armory. The convention closes tomorrow when officers are elected. Last night at the armory the convention dance was held.

Worcester is working hard for the next convention. The committee on ritual consisting of W. J. Boyndon of Gloucester, Mass.; E. H. Grant of North Berwick, Owen E. Courtney of Worcester, Mass.; Samuel Evans of North Adams, Mass., and P. Mahoney of Lawrence, Mass., reported the number of minor changes in the ritual which will be incorporated in the next edition of the book.

The committee on reports of officers approved all reports thus far submitted during the convention. The report of the grand secretary-treasurer, Frank Hughes of Medford, Mass., was presented yesterday morning.

W. W. IRWIN TO
HEAD SHRINERS
FOR NEXT YEAR

West Virginia Man Is Opposed, but Wins Imperial Potentate Office by Large Margin and Convention in Dallas Closes

ATLANTA, GA., NEXT

DALLAS, Tex.—Shriners will hold their 1914 convention in Atlanta, Ga., that city being selected Wednesday following a three-cornered contest that centered at the last moment around Atlanta, Memphis, Tenn., and Buffalo, N. Y.

W. W. Irwin, a member of Osiris temple of Wheeling, W. Va., was selected imperial potentate to succeed William J. Cunningham of Baltimore. John W. Boyle of Utica, N. Y., was an opposition candidate, but received but 80 votes to Mr. Irwin's 347. Boston was honored by the election of Benjamin W. Rowell as imperial treasurer.

The following officers were elected: Imperial potentate, William W. Irwin, Wheeling, W. Va.; imperial deputy potentate, Frederick R. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.; imperial chief rabban, J. Putnam Stevens, Portland, Me.; imperial assistant rabban, Henry F. Niedringhaus, Jr., St. Louis; imperial high priest and prophet, William S. Brown, Pittsburgh; imperial treasurer, Benjamin W. Rowell, Boston; imperial recorder, Charles E. Overshire, Minneapolis; imperial oriental guide, Elias A. Jacoby, Indianapolis; imperial first ceremonial master, W. Freeland Kendrick, Philadelphia; imperial second ceremonial master, Ellis L. Garretson, Tacoma, Wash.; imperial outer guard, James Sutton McCandless, Honolulu; imperial marshal, William J. Matthews, New York city; imperial captain of the guard, Ernest A. Cuts, Savannah, Ga.

MR. MURRAY DECLINES INVITATION

WASHINGTON—Representative Murray of Boston has been invited by the Spanish war veterans of the District of Columbia to deliver the oration at Arlington on Memorial day. He declined because he will be the orator at the exercises of his own camp in Boston.

LYNN'S NEW PARK
BOARD WILL PLAN
CAMPAIGN TONIGHT

LYNN, Mass.—Lynn's new park commission will hold its first meeting tonight at City hall, to organize and lay out a preliminary campaign. The commissioners were recently appointed by Herbert C. Bayrd, commissioner of public property, to fill the five vacancies caused by the resignations of the former park commissioners over a year ago. The new commissioners are Henry R. French, Louis A. Wentworth, Frank W. Atkins, Robert W. Thompson and Edward L. Cahill.

The board represents a body of men who have been deeply interested in civic affairs.

They propose to pay special attention to trees along Lynn streets and also to the conditions of Lynn woods.

HAND-MADE JEWELS
ARE ON EXHIBITION

Gems of unusual coloring and brilliancy are used in the hand-wrought jewelry made by Frank Gardner Hale which are on exhibit for a week at W. J. Gardner Company, 498 Boylston street, between 9 and 6.30.

The display includes several pendants, one set with East Indian moonstones and sapphires, and a third with two pink tourmalines, sapphires and peridots. Rings for men include one set with a spinel ruby from India and six oriental pearls.

The central object is the necklace exhibited recently at the Museum of Fine Arts. The stones are pearls and pale green emeralds.

\$1,000,000,000 MAY BE ISSUED

WASHINGTON—Printing of \$1,000,000,000 of emergency currency to be distributed to banks offering acceptable security was proposed in a bill introduced Wednesday by Senator Townsend of Michigan. The measure also would authorize the issue of paper money as permanent currency equal to 1 per cent of the nation's wealth.

SENATOR GALLINGER THE GUEST

WASHINGTON—The medical fraternity in the District of Columbia tendered a dinner to Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire Tuesday night at the Cosmos Club in appreciation of his help during his 22 years' membership on the District of Columbia committee.

PROGRESSIVES
AGAIN DECLARE
FOR NO FUSION

Twenty-Five Hundred Members of Party at Lincoln Memorial Meeting Vote Twice Against Merger With Republicans

MR. COCKRAN SPEAKS

Unanimously, the 2500 members of the Progressive party who gathered at the Lincoln memorial meeting in Tremont Temple, last night, voted twice not to amalgamate with the Republican party. W. Bourke Cockran of New York, formerly a member of Congress, was the principal speaker. His subject was "Lincoln," whom he characterized as the greatest man in the history of our country.

Matthew Hale, the presiding officer reviewed various efforts made by the Republican leaders recently to unite and reorganize the Republican party. He cited several instances to illustrate his contention that there are various opinions as to how such reorganization should take place and that this difference is tending to split the party even more.

A brief eulogy of Lincoln as an American was delivered by Daniel Cosgrove of Lowell.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Fleischer said that he has had no doubt as to the sincerity and ability of Theodore Roosevelt since having a recent interview with him.

Charles S. Bird, the last speaker, called attention to Lincoln's fairness on all questions.

SCHOOLS GET FEDERAL PLANTS

WASHINGTON—Representative Widener of Massachusetts has sent what remains of his allotment of plants and shrubs for 1912 and 1913, including about 100 plants, to the superintendents of schools in his district for beautifying the school grounds. Schools in Ashburnham, Fitchburg, Leominster, Barre, Orange, Athol and Southbridge are to receive part of the lot.

Large Hague Peace Court Advised

(Continued from page one)

with the new we are to be off with the old. Let it clearly appear that the new court is to be a new organ with new functions, permanent as a court, not merely as a panel, continuous in its jurisdiction, administering law divested of mere compromise and hence, within its sphere, a new force making for the peace of the world."

Use in Compromise

The speaker said that with the establishment of the new court, the jurisdiction of the old will probably tend to apply more and more to controversies which lend themselves to compromise. Private suitors, especially merchants, he said, frequently resort to arbitral tribunals composed of arbiters chosen by themselves or to so-called permanent arbitral tribunals established by boards of trade or chambers of commerce.

"So we may conceive of the existing arbitral tribunal," he continued, "as continuing to deal with questions where national honor is affected and where compromise is not only possible but desirable. In respect of such disputes, nations may be more readily disposed to contemplate a submission to an arbitral tribunal and more amenable to the final acceptance of the decisions when finally rendered. Negotiation, diplomacy, mediation frequently fail of their purpose where a tribunal like that of the Hague, though partaking somewhat of a diplomatic character, often will and does succeed.

"On the other hand, the jurisdiction of the proposed international court of arbitral justice should be distinguished from the existing tribunal by its obligatory character. I confess considerable difficulty in conceiving of a court with all the name implies and with all the authority which it is intended to have dissociated from a power to entertain a complaint and render a decision on the application of one party after due notice to the other. Without the power to initiate proceedings upon a subject matter within its jurisdiction, the court would fail to respond to the hopes now entertained for it. Let its jurisdiction be ever so small as to subject matter, but within that jurisdiction, let the nations of the world submit to the principle of obligatory arbitration by judicial decision."

Principle Accepted

Mr. Kuhn pointed to the fact that, though favorable to the principle of compulsory arbitration, the second Hague conference failed to adopt any project for a definite treaty. He asked if it would not be wise to include in the organic law establishing the court, the beginnings of an obligatory jurisdiction for the interpretation of treaties and the determination of pecuniary claims arising out of contract.

As to the successful establishment of the proposed court he said that at the principle of the court was agreed on at the second Hague conference and that it failed of actual establishment only by reason of disagreement as to the size of the court and the manner of choosing the judges.

"In order to have the largest possible representation of the various nations on the court," he argued, "it is necessary to have a large number of judges. The number of 15 does not seem sufficiently large to give this representation. There is dignity in numbers and in the event of a divided court there is likely to be less dissent with a numerous majority."

"We should recall that national courts of ultimate appeal are usually made up of more judges than the number recommended. The number of judges who sit as a court of appeal in the House of Lords and in the privy council, while not determined, is nevertheless large. The court of cassation in France consists of three chambers, in each of which are 16 judges. The imperial court of Germany consists of more than 50 judges sitting in bodies of seven; but for certain classes of questions the court has its complete membership present. The supreme court of Sweden is composed of not less than 12 nor more than 21 judges."

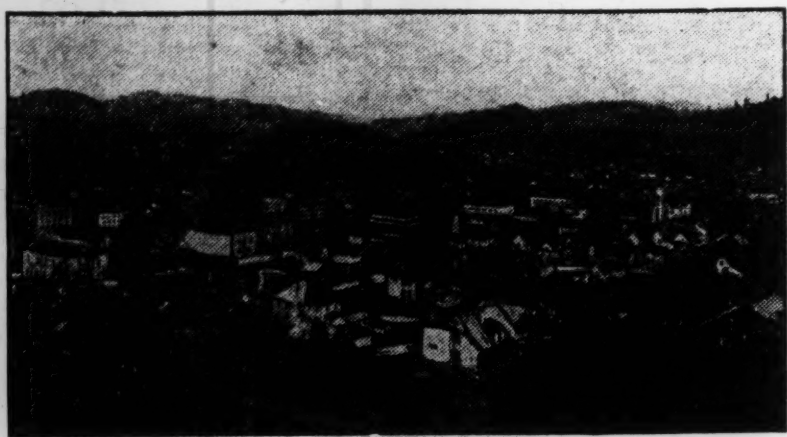
Small Court Exceptional

The United States supreme court, Mr. Kuhn remarked, is exceptional, and the comparatively small number of judges may be attributed to the fact that its jurisdiction was deemed narrow. He maintained that had its founders foreseen the wide scope of its jurisdiction as we know it today, its membership would have been more extended.

"For these reasons," he concluded, "an international court of the high dignity and authority contemplated might well have a larger personnel than proposed. In this manner a more widely distributed representation may be obtained and the objection which prevented its establishment at the last conference finally eliminated. In view of the precedents for national courts, a court of 21 or 25 would not be unwieldy. Neither would the additional expense be appreciable in proportion to the purpose to be accomplished. Even with an enlarged court it cannot be expected that all the nations should be represented, but certain smaller nations having approximately similar interests might be grouped for joint representation.

"On the other hand, the objection of a few nations should not impede the final accomplishment of a plan so important to the progress of the world. Where a large number of nations including all the great powers are in agreement on any question, as indeed they were on the principle of the proposed court, the objections of a few should not again be permitted to prevent its realization. No nation may be coerced in accepting the plan; but when a sufficient number have accepted to insure the dignity and au-

BUSINESS SECTION OF ROSEBURG, ORE.



Business Section, Roseburg, Ore.

ROSEBURG, Ore. Little town in Oregon, but not, as its name might imply, at its best only once each year. It is always sending out its fragrant welcome to strangers from all directions who are attracted by its delightful climate and productive soil. Beautifully located at bend of South Umpqua river, nestled among hills which on all sides protect it from winds and cold, and whose slopes and valleys furnish ideal sites for the many young fruit orchards which are just beginning to receive long deserved attention. During recent years Roseburg has grown to population of 6000. New five-story hotel of 114 rooms just completed; bank building, fourth in city, is in process of construction; Elks' temple, containing modern theater and club rooms, soon to be begun. Year will also see construction of \$25,000 armory, and appropriation has been made for construction of a federal building to cost \$125,000. Oregon Soldiers Home, housing 160 veterans, is located here. City is completing this year its 10 miles of paved streets. Construction of a railroad from Roseburg to Coos bay will open up great area of rich uncultivated land and much timber, and this is one of the possibilities of the near future.

theory of the court, it should spring into life.

Declaring that Canada should stand by the Monroe doctrine as strenuously as the United States, and urging a Canadian semi-ambassadorial representative at Washington, while quoting Mr. Bryce as favorable to the idea, Henri Bourassa, the Canadian Nationalist, made a brilliant address before the Mohonk conference Wednesday evening. In his speech Mr. Bourassa presented strongly the viewpoint of those Canadians who resist entanglement with European militarism by the Dominion's assuming imperial naval obligations.

J. Allen Baker of London presided in the evening. He spoke of the approaching peace centenary, as did H. S. Perris of London and Andrew B. Humphrey. Prof. William R. Shepherd spoke on "Some Recent Forms of the Monroe doctrine. Their Relation to International Arbitration."

With a minimum of words the transfer of authority at the Mohonk conference from Albert K. Smiley to Daniel Smiley was formally effected at the opening session. Continuity of aim and methods was promised, the only change in detail hereafter being a separate chairman for each section of the program.

Methods Questioned

The note of dissent from much of the exclusive and dependent character of American peace propaganda work was struck by Edwin Ginn of Boston, founder of the World's Peace Foundation.

He is for greatly enlarging the contributing constituency, for ceasing to be almoners at the charity of a few rich persons; for engaging as administrative officers men who are experts and who will give of their entire time that efficient service which great businesses now demand. Last, but not least, he deprecates so much preaching of peace to adults who are already converted. The masses of labor and the children in the schools must be won by methods gauged especially for them.

It has been made clear already, especially in the speech of H. S. Perris of London, that in all the preparations just perfected for celebration of the centenary of the treaty of Ghent, while it is to have its chief interest for Great Britain and for the United States, it also is to be put on a basis that will enable pacifists throughout the world to be sharers in it.

The moral example of two such powerful nations for 100 years abstaining from armed conflict, and living amicably with an unfortified boundary (Canadian) 4000 miles long, is not one that any civilized nation can be oblivious to.

French Canadian View

Henri Bourassa, leader of the French Canadian Nationalist party, member of the Quebec Legislature, and editor of Le Devoir, Montreal, speaking before the conference Wednesday evening said:

Canadians desire to live on terms of peaceful rivalry and friendly relations with their powerful neighbors to the south. Annexation would be regarded by many Canadians as detrimental to both countries; a war between the two countries would be abhorrent to all. Why should Canada, when a nation or a free partner of Great Britain, prove to be a more troublesome neighbor to the United States than she has been as a self-governing but externally irresponsible colony? Canada should be clear-sighted and patriotic enough, and have a sufficient degree of self-possession, to discourage the tremendous pressure now brought to bear upon her to drag her in the folly of naval armaments, either by contribution to the British fleet or by the organization of a navy of her own, for which she has not the slightest need.

The people and government of the United States can do much to develop the good feelings of their growing neighbors and educate them in the process of building up a peaceful, progressive, truly Christian democracy.

The Monroe doctrine is looked upon in Canada today with much less favor than in Great Britain. Nevertheless, as a declaration of the right and determination of all free communities in America to govern themselves unhampered by the domination or pressure of European nations—with due regard, of course, to ex-

isting rights—it ought to be kept alive, and Canada should stand by it as strenuously as the United States or any other free American community. But it should not be meant to abrogate the eternal laws of justice, applicable to all nations, at all times, and therefore not invoked by any American community, last of all by the great English-speaking republic, against the right adjudication of any just claim on the part of any European or Asiatic nation. Nor should it be raised as an obstacle against the adoption of general laws of arbitration. On the contrary, it should be enlarged and enlivened so as to become one of the main supports of the idea to which this conference is devoted.

Opinion Built Up

By the evolution of the Monroe doctrine and its adaptation to the broader code of international arbitration, the people and government of the United States can build up a sound public opinion in Canada. Nothing could retard the progress of the peaceful and confiding dispositions of the Canadian people as much as the conviction, or the mere suspicion, that any one in authority in the United States is bent on making of Canada a "mere adjunct" of the United States. Nothing could more successfully develop those same dispositions, and draw Canada to the cause of international arbitration, than the marked evidences which the great American republic could give of her determination not only to advocate arbitration, but to put it in practice in all her possible disputes with the weakest as well as with the strongest nations.

A beneficent measure would be the establishment in Washington of a permanent Canadian office working in cooperation with the British embassy. The governments of the United States and Canada would thus be kept in close intercourse. The views of the Canadian government on all questions of common interest would be communicated first hand and in full to the authorities of the United States.

Monroe Doctrine Explained

Another speaker of Wednesday evening was William R. Shepherd, professor of history in Columbia University, who took for his theme the modern developments of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Shepherd said that the three definite principles laid down in the doctrine have been extended so as to include the prevention of non-American countries from acquiring the territory of an American republic on any pretext whatever. In the present state of public opinion, he said, a question about the application of the doctrine could no more be subjected to international arbitration than could one about the national independence of the United States.

"The greater part of our policy toward the republic of Latin America," Mr. Shepherd continued, "has little to do with the Monroe doctrine. The headship of the United States, the territorial expansion in America of this country and others, and what is called Pan-Americanism, did not rise out of it, and do not have, necessarily, any connection with it. Since the Monroe doctrine is not a self-

denying ordinance, any of the republics of America, so far at least as the doctrine itself is concerned, may do to one another, or to any of the European colonies still left in the new world, precisely the things which it forbids non-American powers to do.

New Phases Considered

"The circumstances connected with the national development of the United States and of the 20 other republics are sufficient in themselves to explain why the phases in question came into existence. European capital and immigration, coupled with the ability of our ancestors, assured the rise of this nation to its position as a world power, without regard to the Monroe doctrine, which indeed would have been worthless without that power to sustain it.

"In all cases but two our territorial acquisitions have come from areas belonging either to Spain or to a Spanish-American republic. A recent circular of the Navy League of the United States gives as one of the reasons for our duty to maintain a strong navy the necessity of upholding the Monroe doctrine, particularly in its relation to the West Indies and lands north of the Amazon. Assuming that the language of the circular is expressive of the preponderant sentiment of this country, it may be interpreted to mean, practically, a concentration of the effective limits of self-protection, a restriction of our sphere of interest to the northern part of Latin America, or a virtual abandonment of the Monroe doctrine in reference to the region south of the Amazon, either because of ability to take care of itself, or because it may now properly be left as a field for European expansion."

Mr. Shepherd pointed out that the policy of the United States toward the Latin-American republics in recent years had been shaped not so much by considerations of the Monroe doctrine as by a desire to maintain political preponderance in the western hemisphere, to promote commercial aggrandizement, and to strengthen throughout the Latin-American states a feeling of inter-American solidarity.

Order Enforced

"To these several ends," the speaker went on, "notably in the Caribbean region, the United States has refused to allow a European country possessing colonies in America to transfer them to another power. It has acquired naval stations in Latin America and has negotiated for others. It has asserted its right to sole ownership in any waterway to be constructed between the two oceans. In the Caribbean region, and even farther to the southward, the United States has intervened in the internal affairs of Latin-American nations, to maintain order, to insure fair elections, to rehabilitate finances, to enforce rules of sanitation, and to investigate reports of ill treatment of the Indians. It has imposed its mediation on belligerent countries, and has actually established two of the republics. In fact it has introduced into supposedly independent and sovereign states a kind of political tutelage unknown elsewhere in the world."

Mr. Shepherd continuing explained how some Latin-American republics and individuals, aggrieved by our conduct, have made the mistake of publishing their complaints in Europe, where they could not be of the remotest service; and how others have urged that the aid of Japan, or of Germany, or of Europe at large, be invoked as a counterpoise to the "Colossus of the North." A proposed confederation of Latin-American countries, to offset the headship of the United States and to restrain its alleged bent for imperialism was another point the speaker mentioned.

STEAMER TO TAKE BIG GRAIN CARGO

The British steamship Holthy has been chartered to take on a full grain cargo here for Copenhagen, the fifth outside steamer to take a full cargo of cereal from port this season. This is said to be an unprecedented record. The Holthy will leave Boston June 15.

Since May 1 almost no orders have been taken from English buyers as a new rule relative to payments became operative then. The American shippers now demand sight drafts in payment for the grain. On previous contracts 60 days sight has been the rule. Within a week large shipments of grain have left port but these are on orders taken prior to May 1.

FEDERATION OF PEACE WORKERS CANADA PLAN

Formation of auxiliary peace societies into a Dominion Federal council is the aim and hope of the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society, which has just completed its reorganization with the election of a committee on constitution, a finance committee and an editorial committee, the headquarters of the society being at Toronto, according to information received at the Massachusetts Peace Society headquarters, 31 Beacon street.

The interest and contact of these societies will be maintained by periodical conventions in specified centers throughout Canada. Literature will be issued of an educational nature for the promotion of the peace movement. The assistance of able men will be sought, and books bearing on the subject of peace, with new pamphlets by Canadian writers, will

be placed in the schools and universities. The constitution of the society, which is now being revised, will have for its main plank "to seek peace between nations and races by the appeal to the principles of Christianity to reason and to self-respect."

Since the reorganization many new members have joined the society, any citizen being eligible who wishes to promote peace, according to one article of the constitution.

Prof. L. E. Horning, who has taught English and German philology and German literature in Victoria college, Toronto, since 1886, has been appointed president of the society. W. Greenwood Brown, M. A. of Toronto is treasurer, and S. W. Michener, principal of the school at Lambton Mills, Ontario, is secretary.

Paine's



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Between North Station and Haymarket Square

SENATOR WORKS PLEADS FOR OPEN TARIFF HEARINGS

Efforts to Set Time for Action on Penrose Amendment Defeated in Senate by Attack on Free Sugar Led by Mr. Ransdell

LONG LETTER IS READ

WASHINGTON—Senator Works occupied the attention of the Senate from the opening today with a plea for open tariff hearings by the finance committee in the interests of the sugar industry. He thinks that there should be a tariff on sugar to protect the domestic beet and cane sugar raisers.

The discussion brought out assertions from Senator Thomas of Colorado that cheap labor, practically coolie labor, was used effectively in the sugar industry in California. Senator Works offered documentary evidence that the average wages of labor in the industry is \$2.50 per day.

He said Orientals were employed extensively in the sugar fields of California, but at high wages. These Orientals, he said, were better off on the farms than in the cities, in the interest of both the nation and themselves.

At this rate, he said, American sugar industries cannot compete with the foreign cheap labor industries.

Led by Senator Ransdell of Louisiana anti-free sugar Democrats assailed the Underwood sugar schedule in the Senate Wednesday.

With the aid of Republican votes Senator Ransdell succeeded in getting before the Senate a long letter written by Lewis C. Rowley of Lansing, Mich., an "original Wilson man," in which free sugar advocates were characterized as "unpardonable apostates of Democratic faith" and the free sugar schedule as a "boomerang to knock out the Democratic party."

President Wilson's attitude on sugar, the party platform pledges and the President's campaign pledges not to hurt any legitimate industry were recalled, the writer declaring "there is almost hilarious enthusiasm for the Democratic ideals, the President will 'try to do too much.'"

The Democrats also were forced to hear from the Michigan protestant that "the statesman or party leader who, in formulating important legislative measures, does not take into consideration the moral effect as well as the ultimate practical results of those measures is a raw hand at the business."

He said he did not believe President Wilson was "that kind of an immature leader."

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MANY CITIZENS URGE WORK ON STREETS WITH CITY FUNDS

Residents of several sections of the city urged various plans for street improvements at the hearing in the old aldermanic chamber in city hall before the committee on finance of the city council yesterday as to how the \$500,000 to be spent for street improvements under the Horgan act can best be used. The act, which was passed by the Legislature of 1912, allows the city to borrow \$500,000 a year for five years for the laying out and construction of streets.

Charlestown citizens were most in evidence and members of the Charles Town Improvement Association strongly urged that Chelsea street be widened. If this work were done it would require \$500,000. But it was urged that a certain sum might be used each year to widen a portion of the street.

Patrick J. Kyle, John S. Flanagan, editor of the Charlestown Enterprise, Charles F. Morrill, Dr. Francis P. Silva, Catherine M. McQueeney and Patrick J. McArdle urged widening the street from City square to Bunker Hill street. Timothy J. Murphy wanted Adams street widened. Mrs. Isabel G. Driscoll opposed the Chelsea street plan, saying that Chelsea, Revere and Lynn would get 90 per cent of the benefit. She urged using the money for a playground.

Former Councilor Frank A. Goodwin of East Boston wanted the committee to provide for extension of Neptune avenue and Condon street, in East Boston. Andrew R. Kelley, for ward 20, urged widening of Geneva avenue from Columbia road to Blue Hill avenue.

In ward 21 Roger F. Scannell, Jr., favored widening Seaver street. This improvement may cost about \$50,000.

For ward 22 Martin A. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Sarah E. Rich, Mrs. Rose A. Tyler, Bernard Ehret and John H. Galvin spoke to widening Amory street. The estimated cost is \$25,000. James A. Gallivan, street commissioner, said he also favored this improvement.

George W. Carruth named a number of streets in ward 23. George Cherry spoke for Rowe, Brooks and Ashland streets. John F. Duffy wanted Morton street widened from Blue Hill avenue to the Lower Mills. James Stone requested that Faneuil street, in ward 25, be widened. Joseph J. Yendley and William C. Ewing, for the Chamber of Commerce, favored improving main thoroughfares instead of smaller streets.

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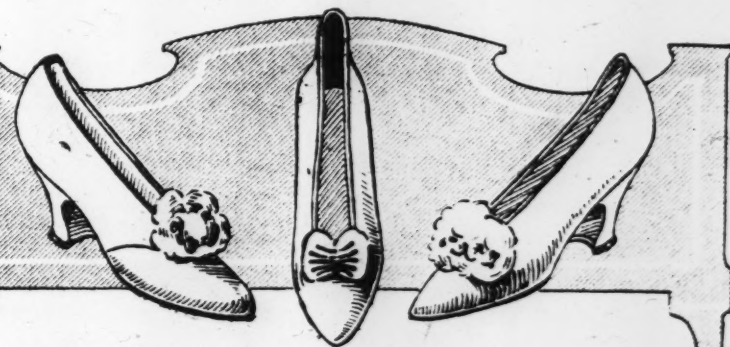
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SUBWAY CHANGES TO GET HEARING

It is proposed by the committee on metropolitan affairs to hold within a few days a hearing on the proposal to make alterations in the Boylston street subway to meet the recommendations of the Boston transit commission.

NEILL RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Labor Wilson Wednesday accepted the resignation of Dr. Charles E. Neill, for eight years commissioner of labor and famous federal mediator under the Erdman act in railroad labor disputes.



The Bride's Slippers

The rule of "only the best" should invariably apply in the case of Bridal Footwear.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

EXCLUSIVE MODEL GOWNS AT DRECOLL'S IN PARIS

A T Drecoll's recently we were shown some very beautiful and exclusive model gowns, one of which is pictured in the accompanying sketch, writes a Paris contributor to the Monitor. This is of soft black satin, with a bodice and tunic of heavily beaded net in silver with a bold design in gold on black net.

A pale mauve dance gown was shown off to perfection. The skirt, clinging and open in front a little way up, of softest satin, while over this, and forming also the bodice, was net in palest mauve, embroidered in crystal beads in posies of roses and foliage, and the color of the flowers (that of a rose Shirley poppy) was repeated in the high draped belt in rich soft satin.

A very new and chic production was a black and white dinner gown of which the skirt was in white plaited chiffon, fairly large plaits, and over this the bodice and tunic of the very finest black Chantilly lace, also over white, the bodice and sleeves quite kimono fashion, while two narrow lines of black velvet outlined the waist and were fastened at the right side, almost under the arm, with a beautiful old clasp of gold, with discreet touches of red enamel.

A most unique scheme of color appeared in a gown of which the foundation was of old rose, the lower part of the skirt to the knees swathed in gold embroidery on cerise net, while the bodice and tunic were of a rich shade of blue mousseline de soie. This gave the most wonderful effect of color, just like hydrangeas massed together, working out from blue in the bodice through the mauve shades from the hips down to the knees, where the old rose showed through the blue mousseline de soie, and thence down to the rose shade at the foot, where the rose hydrangeas seemed lighted by the sun to gold.

Perhaps the most beautiful gown we saw was of black and clair de lune with beautiful cerise lace and with a swathed belt of blue Nattier ending under a bunch of velvet roses in the richest shades of rose to crimson. The skirt was closely swathed about the feet; a tunic of the cerise lace, short in front, came down to a point at the back, and over this again another tunic formed by a long band at the back and two shorter bands in front of heavily beaded net, square at the top and bottom and finished at the bottom with very handsome broad fringe just above where the lace ended.

These bands were of jet at the bottom and clair de lune at the top, but the point of merging was in deep vandykes, so that one was not conscious of where the one ended and the other began. This beaded net rested on an underbodice of cerise lace most lightly blown together which also formed the kimono sleeves veiled in black.

A dowager gown of all black was one of the most becoming imaginable; the skirt was of soft black satin, long, of course, and worn over this what looked like a coat with a very long basque open in front in black mousseline de soie, with two rows of deep, fine black Chantilly lace, plaited, one just below the hips and the other somewhat lower, both following the lines of the basque, which was rounded off long to the back, and then the border of the mousseline de soie was gathered into a ruffled edge of the satin. The waist was well defined and the low coat bodice opened on a vest of white tulle and fine old lace.

A ball gown of black and white had the effect of silver, but on looking closely at it one saw that this effect was produced by crystal beads in opaque and transparent crystal; long lines of this over black satin with a kimono bodice, all of the crystal beaded mousseline de soie. A very pretty touch in this gown was a border all round the tunic and to end the sleeves, formed of what seemed a deep hem of black chiffon. It gave a wonderful lightness to the whole effect.

Tailor-made coat suits there were, faintly in the extreme and so new. Little close coats, not fitting anywhere, with close fitting skirts draped or with some plaits about them, some cut quite on the cross, a feature in these tailored suits being that the material was left raw edge at the bottom and where the drapery ended, and also in the coats, just stitched twice close to the edge. This gave the wonderful soft flow effect which is never attained but by the best houses.

A notable and most Parisian little suit was of black and white check, loose kimono sleeves, left open and wide from the elbow with big buttons and buttonholes unfastened, and inner sleeves of coarse soft white linen and a deep collar of the same. The back of the coat was gathered loosely into a band of lovely cerise soft silk and this reappeared in the front to hang down in two fringed ends. This little coat was much shorter in front, almost having a bolero effect fastened across to one side with the same large buttons and buttonholes. The skirt was set in at the waist with a few large plaits, just enough fullness to allow it to fit the hips.

We saw some pretty girlish frocks also, one in white crepe, with deep bayadere sash in old rose embroidery on white, and a deep sailor collar with a border of the old rose embroidery. Another of the blue on an old Nankin plate in cachemire de soie had the bayadere sash, high to the right and draping the entire hips on the left in purple and old rose embroidery that seemed taken from an old embroidered hand embroidered garment. The rest



(Copyright by Talbot, Paris)
MADEMOISELLE X.
Du Theatre des Capucines, toilette de Drecoll

of the gown was all blue and extremely simple.

It had been dull when we went in, but the sun was shining brightly as we left and we walked home through the busy streets. As we approached the Madeleine the fresh green of the trees on the square made a delicate green embroidery against the noble pillars of the church, and we loitered in the flower market between the trees and the pillars, looking at the masses of beautiful blooms and breathing in with delight the fragrance of lilac and lilies-of-the-valley and roses.

COMFORT IN A GUEST CHAMBER

Fittings that make visitors' stay agreeable

THE housewife who is interested in her home and desires to have it homelike makes many articles to contribute beauty and comfort to her guestroom.

The bureau and dressing table should be well equipped with everything which the visitor may need. Do not provide covers for pin cushions, glovebox or scarfs which cannot be freshly laundered after the departure of each guest. Silk or chiffon covers are lovely, but extremely impracticable, says the Philadelphia North American.

An attractive glove case can be made from a piece of white linen 14 inches square.

Divide the side in three equal sections and fold the end down over to resemble the flap of an envelope. On this stamp a neat design and round the corners, scalloping the edge.

Whipstitch the two side sections together and hem the top side, using feather stitching to hold it in place. Embroider the scallops and design with white mercerized cotton or silk of a color to match the predominating tone used in the room.

Print the word "gloves" on the top flap and pad the letters with white darning cotton, with stitches running the length of the letters. Cover this with stitches at right angles with the padding.

Beneath the scallops whipstitch a frill of narrow valenciennes lace, and this completes the envelope of white linen to hold gloves.

The small circular pin cushions are dainty and practical for the dressing table.

To fashion one of these, take two circular pieces of white linen, one four and a half inches in diameter and the other six. Scallop the edges and finish with buttonhole stitches.

On the smaller circle stamp a simple design combining punched work and solid embroidery. One pretty design has a circular background done in punched work, with Venetian roses embroidered at intervals about the edge. A row of small eyelets is then embroidered a half inch from the scallops of the smaller circle and an inch and a half from the larger.

The circular pin cushion is placed between the circles, which are then laced together with baby ribbon. A large rosette of the narrow ribbon is then placed on the top of the cushion. The bureau and dresser scarfs should be made of the same quality of linen, scalloped and buttonhole-stitched at the edges and adorned with an embroidered monogram, or a border corresponding in

EXPERT'S HINT ABOUT PAPRIKA

NOW that paprika is being so much used it is apropos to pass on a hint given me by a man who is a connoisseur, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. He says paprika should be spread out on a paper and left in the sun for three days, which brings out its true flavor, making it far more appetizing. Nearly all cooks are now using it in French dressing. A bit sprinkled on cream cheese is delicious in brown bread sandwiches; and what could be nicer than a meaty baked potato, that has been broken open enough to put inside a big lump of butter and a generous sprinkling of paprika, all so quickly done that it is—must be—served piping hot.

HOME HELPS

Leaf sugar cutters which closely resemble sugar tongs in appearance come in steel and silver mounted.

Potato parers are so cleverly contrived that there is comparatively no waste in the peeling, and it must be remembered that the potato close to the skin is the richest in nutriment.

Brass umbrella jars woven of flat strands of the metal come round and square.

One of the new minceers is a practical kitchen utensil. Attached to a handle is a series of revolving knives. These are rolled over the vegetables or fruit to be cut fine, and the work is done.

With the strawberry season here, a strawberry huller will be found of the utmost help. It is practical, too, for removing the eyes from pineapple.

A wire egg-holder is an aid when boiling eggs. The eggs are slipped into the wire spirals and held in place. The holder is put into the kettle of water, and when the time is up all eggs may be removed at once.—Newark News.

HARD SHOE POLISH

If your shoe polish becomes hardened in the tin, do not moisten with water, but with milk, it will improve the polish tenfold.—Minneapolis Journal.

BRIGHT FAUCETS

A little lemon-juice rubbed on tarnished faucets will easily and quickly brighten them, says the St. Louis Republican.

ECONOMY IN GAS IN THE HOUSE

Companies assist consumers to get best results

The Monitor begins herewith the publication of a series of three articles on the use of gas in the household. The matter was prepared with the assistance of an expert, and in consequence the advice given can be depended upon as accurate and reliable. Articles two and three will appear tomorrow and next day. Following these will be printed a series on the employment of electricity in the home.

WITH gas and electricity entering into almost every avenue of household and manufacturing activity, concerns that supply light, heat or power or all of these now make it a point to assist the consumer in obtaining the greatest possible efficiency from these agencies.

In respect to gas economy—and such economy is meant to produce better results at less expense—it is nothing less than surprising to what extent savings may be instituted. Were people to look into the subject carefully and get away from the notion that gas concerns merely desire the largest possible consumption, no matter at what cost to the consumer, cooperation between consumer and purveyor might become firmly established.

To get the best possible results it is often necessary to use certain appliances made especially for the saving of gas and for greater efficiency. But take the gas range as an illustration and it is seen what may be gained simply by following a few instructions. To make clear the wise way of using gas it is important to show what constitutes the wrong way. For instance, there is the matter of keeping the range clean. A white, or smoky flame means one of two things—either too little air in the mixture or clogged burners. The flame should be blue. The entire inside and outside of the apparatus should be cleaned daily with an oily cloth. After cooking, all spatters of grease should be wiped off. Keep air holes in mixer cap free from dust and if

burners become clogged, clear them with a wire. If oven "pops" back and lights at the jet there is too much air and then the mixer holes should be partly closed.

Complete combustion should be obtained with a gas burner. To secure the maximum heat value from gas there must be vigilance in regard to following instructions. It is the complaint of gas companies that many householders fail to look at the instructions. They merely strike a match and apply it and then pay little further attention until the food is cooked.

When gas is turned on for using the top burners a few seconds should be allowed before applying the match so that the gas may fill the burners. This will prevent the burner from flashing or lighting back.

In regard to lighting the oven burners, the lower oven doors should always be open. On gas ranges there are three valves or keys. The middle one is known as the pilot lighter. The match should be made ready, then the pilot light alone turned on and after this is lighted, both of the other valves may be lighted from the center flame. The pilot burner is then turned off. The large burners should never be used when the smaller ones will do.

So important have gas concerns found it for people to use care with their gas ranges that gas stove demonstration lectures are given for the benefit of those who really want to know how to save gas. These lectures have had a considerable educational value, resulting in better cooking at less expense. At the present time most of the larger gas companies maintain a force of gas stove demonstrators or instructors, solely engaged in personal instruction at the customers' homes.

COATEES ARE GAINING IN FAVOR

Some new wraps heavily beaded

THE fascinating little coatees, which are too whimsical and saucy to be called coats, are winning more converts every day, according to the New York Tribune. Their charm is that of youth; their appeal, a promise of a girlish effect. On the slender, lithe figure they are delightful, but the woman with generous lines will find them inappropriate. They are fashioned from satin or taffeta in the bright colors, and take the place of the white jackets which were worn last year with black satin skirts. They are particularly attractive in the ruby, tulle and citron shades, which have a hint of yellow. A stunning creation in citron taffeta has a collar of cream-colored batiste and two frills of cream lace, which fill in the V in the front, in very much the same way that the gumpie was used last season.

Another new wrap, and one that may be enjoyed by those who must leave the little coatee alone, is of black and white silk or chiffon, heavily beaded. The effect is attractive, and so dressy that such wraps may be worn in the evening as well as in the afternoon, or for such social functions as garden parties. The

upper part of the wrap is of the white beaded material and the lower of the black. This lower portion is sufficiently supple to permit of draping, while the upper part is flat. There is no collar, and the wrap fastens once at the bust line with a cord of beads loosely twisted into a knot.

Still another delightfully dressy little wrap is of silk grenadine, with flower design outlined in silk threads. Particularly effective is a model of this material reflecting the coral pink shade. The wrap is a long one, reaching to the seventh eighth length, with the body shirred into a gathered flounce of self-colored chiffon. Chiffon is draped over the shoulders, giving a soft, voluminous effect, and folds of the chiffon fall in ruffles over the hand.

TRIED RECIPES

FRENCH CRULERS

PUT one cup of boiling water, two level tablespoonfuls of sugar, a grating of orange rind and one fourth cup of butter over the fire; when boiling sift in one cup of sifted pastry flour and stir and cook to a smooth ball of paste; turn into an earthen bowl, and beat in one after another, three eggs. Beat the mixture smooth after each addition of an egg. Drop from a tablespoon, in as smooth shape as possible, into hot fat; turn often and let cook until well-puffed and brown. Drain on soft paper.

ITALIAN EGGS

Hard cooked eggs, salt, pepper, chopped meat, milk. Cut eggs in half, remove yolks, mix with seasoning and chopped meat, refill eggs level, place together in the original egg shape, dip in flour, egg and cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat until brown. Serve with tomato sauce.

TOMATO SAUCE

One cup of tomato juice, 2 tablespoons of flour, 1 tablespoon butter, ½ teaspoon of sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, speck pepper, few drops of onion juice. Melt fat, add flour, salt, sugar and pepper, add tomato juice and heat to the boiling point, stirring constantly. — Philadelphia North American.

EVERY-DAY TEA CAKES

One and one half cups of white sugar, two eggs, one half cup of butter, one and one half cups of sweet milk (or water), two cups of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat the sugar, butter and eggs together, and lastly the flour sifted with the baking powder. Flavor to taste. Bake in gem tins in a quick oven.

ALMOND CHARLOTTE

Three quarters of a cupful of fine sugar, one fourth cupful of butter, the whites of three eggs, one cupful of flour, one level teaspoonful of baking powder, one fourth cupful of milk, flavor with almond and bake delicately in a square layer tin. Whip one pint of cream, sweetened and slightly flavored with almond, until very stiff. Pipe thick on the cake and sprinkle thick with almonds cut into lengthwise shreds.

TART POTATOES

One half pound of potatoes, one eighth pound of butter or good drippings, one half teaspoonful of chopped onions, one and one half tablespoonfuls of flour, one half pint of good beef bouillon, a pinch of pepper, one tablespoonful of vinegar, salt as required. Cook, then peel and slice the potatoes. Prepare the following dressing while the potatoes are boiling: Brown the butter or drippings with the onions, stir in the flour, let simmer a few minutes, add the bouillon and sea-

James McCreery & Co.

TRIMMED HATS

On Friday and Saturday

New and smartly Trimmed Models for present wear. value 20.00, 12.50

Leghorn and White Hats in unusually attractive models for Summer wear. 18.50 value 25.00

Attention is directed to a collection of Handsome and Exclusive Black Models, trimmed with Maline, Gaura and Paradise.

Dressmaking Department

For a limited period

Orders accepted for Women's Tailored Suits and Gowns, copies of advance models, at the following

SPECIAL PRICES:

Linen Tailored Suits, also one-piece Linen Dresses for street wear. 45.00

Tailored Suits of Serge, Black and White Check Worsteds and Fancy Mixed Fabrics. 57.50

Very attractive models in Crepe de Chine and Meteor, suitable for house or street wear, from which orders will be taken. 75.00

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Finest Quality **Whittemore's** Shoe Polishes Largest Variety

"GILT EDGE," the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains OIL. Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c. "French Gloss," 10c.

"STAR" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes. 10c. "Dandy" size, 25c.

"QUICKWHITE" (in liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes. 10c. and 25c.

"ALBO" cleans and whitens canvas and leather shoes. In round white cakes packed in zinc boxes, with sponge, 10c. In handsome, large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World
If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

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FOR more than a hundred years Crane's Writing Papers have been the first choice of all discriminating letter writers. Many a box of old letters penned by a famous hand has been found written on Crane's Paper.

Behind every sheet of Crane's Linen Lawn today stands an experience of a solid century of good paper making. No wonder that the Crane Writing Papers are preeminent today as they have been throughout the entire hundred years.

Crane's Linen Lawn is a paper of unusual quality and unusual popularity. Besides the white it is made in many fashionable shades.

We will mail samples on receipt of 10 cents in stamps to cover package and postage



EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

FRUITED TOAST

Toast slices of bread to a crispy brown. Crush strawberries and sugar, then spread on toast which has been well buttered. Serve with whipped cream. Other berries or apple sauce may be served on toast in the same way and will be found exceedingly palatable, while quickly and easily prepared.

STORING SILVER

If silver is to be stored away for some time pack it with dry flour; it will remain untarnished.—St. Louis Republic.

In Your Home You Need

STANVAR
A WAX-LIKE FINISH
APPLY WITH A RAG

Perhaps there's a floor that needs refinishing.—

rub it with a cloth moistened with **STANVAR**. Perhaps the dining-room table is spotted, or the woodwork is scratched or marred, —**STANVAR** will immediately repair the damage and produce a beautiful wax-like finish.

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Education System to Be Reorganized

MR. BURKE IS NOW AT WORK ON THE PLAN

(Continued from page one)

pursue a high school course or whether he will leave at the end of the grammar school course, or even before, as soon as he shall have completed his fourteenth year, at which time the law permits him to go to work.

In addition to this it can be foretold with sufficient accuracy, Mr. Burke says, that many pupils leaving school early will enter upon commercial or industrial pursuits. For these pupils he would have pre-vocational schools where instruction can be so shaped as to make it of the most practical sort. He would have the pupils at these schools become acquainted with the different industries and each be given an opportunity to select the one for which he shows the greatest liking or aptitude.

The academic work would be closely related to the work in the shop. Experience has proven that this clenching of the academic work by the interest and application of the shop has intensified the pupils' attention and accomplished results the traditional classroom instruction could not have attained.

Pre-Vocation Classes

How to acquaint the pupil with the different industries is a problem. It is hoped that eventually pre-vocational classes will be established in different parts of the city accessible to the pupils where the pupils may be tried out.

The commercial work in this new plan will have to be considered further, as there is nothing of the kind needed in the organization of the elementary schools at the present time.

There is nothing in this plan of differentiation that will interfere with a pupil's entrance into the high school provided he should later find himself able to pursue his instruction further. The courses will be arranged so as to make a change possible at any time. It is pointed out that this differentiation is not a new idea, as its wisdom was recognized by the city fathers years ago when it was decided that boys who were to prepare themselves for college should enter the public Latin school at the beginning of the seventh grade. This privilege has been extended to the girls' Latin school also. The plan is now in successful operation in both schools.

Another decided change proposed is to bridge what is acknowledged to be a great gulf between the elementary and high schools. There are several important points in this connection that come up for consideration. As things now are the two schools are entirely disconnected. The pupil leaving one elementary school and entering the high arrives in what is almost a new world. The transition is too sudden and abrupt. It has been said he "passes from the patriarchal (or matriarchal) regime of one room, one teacher, a fixed body of classmates and a familiar round of studies, to the regime of various rooms and teachers, a shifting body of students and a series of wholly new subjects." Many pupils are unable to adjust themselves to the new conditions, founder and leave school. During the first year of high school from 20 to 30 per cent of all the pupils entering it drop out.

Attractiveness Planned

There are also entering high school numbers of pupils who have no intention of finishing the course but who wish to attend school a year or two longer. According to Mr. Burke "it seems to be proved by statistics collected in Boston and elsewhere that of all the pupils leaving school at this period of their school life only 30 per cent drop out because of economic pressure. The other 70 per cent leave either because of a desire to go to work to become immediately economically productive or because the school work is not congenial to them. We need, therefore, so to reconstruct our courses and so modify our methods that the schoolroom shall not repel but shall attract this large percent of its membership."

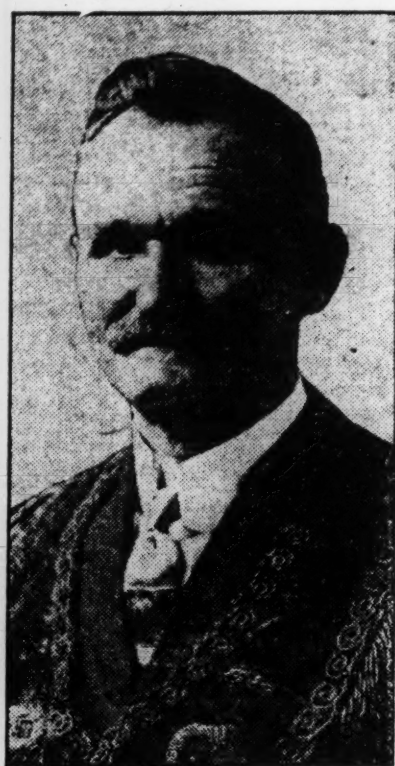
Another way proposed for bridging the chasm that now exists between the elementary and high schools is the introduction of the departmental method into the seventh and eighth grades. Still another new feature in the proposed plan is the promotion by subject rather than by grade. By this method the child who fails in one or more subjects will not be obliged to review what he does know as in the present system.

It is conceded that much valuable time is lost in the high school by repeating work that has been done in the elementary schools, the teachers of the one having little to do with the teachers of the other and the courses being formed with little relation to each other. It is the intention to do away with this illogical situation by making the elementary school merge into the high school as the primary school now merges into the grammar, the one being an outgrowth or development of the other. There will be a readjustment all along the line. Some studies now begun in the elementary school will be shifted to the high school and some now restricted to the high school will be brought down into the elementary school, pedagogies having discovered that much of the work has not been assigned with reference to the natural development of the pupil. In other words, subjects are being taught where they do not belong. For instance authorities say that algebra is begun earlier in the school course and geometry later than they should be, yet it

ODD FELLOWS HOLD THEIR ELECTIONS



GEORGE F. HASKELL
Elected provincial grand master



WILLIAM TURNER
Chosen deputy grand master

is seen that it will be difficult to change their places in the curriculum because of the traditions surrounding them.

Languages to Come Earlier

Instead of beginning the study of a modern language in the high school the proposition is to introduce it at the beginning of the seventh grade. In the opinion of educators a child will acquire a language more readily at this period when it is comparatively easy for him to take on the new pronunciation and learn new forms of speech. The instruction proposed will be by the direct method, simple, oral and conversational. Technical grammar for which the child in the lower grades has little liking or capacity will be advanced to the time when he is better able to comprehend it. Such simple forms of grammar as are essential will be introduced in connection with his study of the foreign language in the elementary schools but the more difficult and technical grammar will be reserved for a proper place in the high school.

A similar plan will be pursued with regard to the study of English. A pupil who has studied in the elementary school a masterpiece such as "The Ancient Mariner" or any other, will not be compelled to repeat the study in the high school. Such repetition it is pointed out, destroys the child's interest in his classes as well as narrows the field of his explorations and has a lamentable effect upon original endeavor. It is intended that the work in English shall be definitely correlated all along the line.

Three Objects in View

"This plan," says Mr. Burke, summing up the whole proposition, "has three objects in view: first, to eliminate much that is unnecessary and simplify courses of study; second, to differentiate at the beginning of the seventh grade to make simplification possible and to anticipate the needs of pupils; third, to bridge the chasm between the high school and the grades. To accomplish this last result many attempts have been made. It is done quite successfully in our Latin schools but to make practical articulation between our elementary and high schools requires the hearty cooperation of teachers in these schools. For instance, if French is introduced into two years of the elementary school course, outlines of work and methods of study should be approved by the head of the department of French in at least the local high school. Credit should be given in the high school for this work. Teachers of French in the high school should visit elementary school classes and vice versa. This same plan should be carried out with the reference to the study of English to avoid meaningless repetition and reviews. Furthermore, such a link might be established in the study of mathematics, of science, and of related subjects in order that continuity and sequence of work might become a reality."

GERMANS TO GIVE WAGNER CONCERT

Music of Richard Wagner will be presented under the direction of Gustav Strube by an orchestra of Boston Symphony players and a male chorus of 200, with Miss Josephine Knight, soprano, as soloist, in commemoration of the centenary of the composer, at Jordan hall Sunday afternoon, May 18. The concert and memorial exercises in connection with it are being arranged by the Federation of German Societies of Boston.

An address in German will be given by Joseph Urban, the stage director of the Boston opera house, and an address will be given in English by Louis C. Ellis, describing the life and artistic achievements of Wagner.

ARBITRAL BOARD OPENS HEARINGS

WASHINGTON — Arguments in the first case before the international arbitral tribunal, which is to adjudicate pending claims between the American and British governments, were begun Wednesday, when the case of the British steamer *Lindenfarne* was called. The claim involves demurrage for a day the ship was lost after repairing, following a collision in New York harbor with the army transport *Crook* in May, 1900.

REFERENDUM'S COST IN OHIO WILL BE LARGE

Charles Harrison Graves, Secretary of State, Will Send Out Two Car Loads of Literature for Information of the Voters

FIRST TRIAL IN FALL

COLUMBUS, O.—Charles Harrison Graves, secretary of state will next fall send to every voter in the state the educational pamphlets issued in connection with the referendum elections.

He will have about 1,300,000 to notify of the problems submitted for consideration, and the cost will equal a comfortable fortune. There will be about two carloads of pamphlets.

There will be 300 word explanations for and against each measure. These statements will be provided by men named in the referendum petition, or named by the Governor, to handle that work. The organization behind the referendum on workmen's compensation named its own agents to write the statement why the Green bill should be defeated. Governor Cox will name men to tell why it ought to be upheld.

Ohio next fall will have its first experience with a state-wide referendum and will then know more about the working of the law than it has known before. It is not known now how many referendum propositions may be had. There is talk of one on the agricultural commission bill but the work has not been financed. Experts say it costs 10 cents a name to fill a petition.

GRADE CROSSINGS IN TAUNTON ARE TO BE ABOLISHED

At a cost estimated at \$2,282,000 by A. S. Tuttle, division engineer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, the abolition of many grade crossings of the Old Colony railroad in Taunton is provided for in an order issued today by the Massachusetts board of railroad commissioners.

This action follows a petition by the mayor and board of aldermen of Taunton. The New Haven road is lessee of the Old Colony.

Work will commence immediately on the change of grade crossings where the tracks of the railroad intersect the following streets in Taunton, as petitioned and ordered by the commissioners after hearings and due consideration: Crane avenue, Fremont, West Britannia, Danforth, Tremont, Granite, Oak, Wales, Porter, Cohasset, Winthrop streets, Somerset avenue, Weir, Ingalls and Hart streets on the main line of the Old Colony railroad running between Mansfield and New Bedford.

Also at Wier, First and Second streets on the main railroad line running between Raynham and Fall River.

The order was signed by Charles E. Mann, clerk of the railroad commission.

WOMEN TO HOLD ANNUAL CANINE EXHIBIT JUNE 11

This year's show of the Ladies Kennel Association of Massachusetts, the tenth annual show of the association, will be held at Woodland Park hotel, Auburn, Mass., Wednesday, June 11, in aid of country work. Entries close May 26. The premium list shows prizes ranging from plate valued at \$100 down to a few dollars. Special prizes and trophies are also to be given.

Judges for the 1913 show will be Walter H. Reeves, Esq., London, Eng.; Mrs. Carl Baumann, New York city; George F. Parker, New York city; John G. Bates, Convent, N. J.; Daniel Jackson, Providence, R. I.; Allison Lederer, New York city; Horace Belcher, Waltham, Mass.; J. L. Frothingham, Boston, Mass.; Harold W. Read, Boston; Miss Anna Whitney, Lancaster, Mass.; and G. Willoby Mitchell, New York city. T. E. L. Kemp, 33 Devonshire street, is secretary and superintendent of the show.

WESTFIELD TAKES STEPS TO ASK FOR CHARTER AS CITY

WESTFIELD, Mass.—The advocates of a city form of government for Westfield won the preliminary contest last night at a special town-meeting in Columbia hall. About 700 were present and Representative Harry B. Putnam was moderator.

The vote passed at the meeting is as follows: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the voters of Westfield in special town-meeting called for the purpose, that there shall be erected and constituted the town of Westfield a city government to be known as the city of Westfield. Therefore, it is moved that a committee of 15 including the moderator be appointed by the chair as a committee in the name and in the behalf of the town, to petition the next Great and General Court to incorporate the city of Westfield and to cause notice and publication of such petition as required by law and to represent the town before the Legislature, and any of its committees in the matter of such incorporation."



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Your first Long Trouser Suit, without alteration. Ages 13 to 18 years.
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All ages. Madras, Chambray, Cheviot and French Flannel.
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Base Ball and Bat
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GIVEN AWAY
with purchase of \$5 or over

GRAND TRUNK BRANCH PLANS TO BE DECIDED

Officials Inspect Southern N. E. Work and Secret Conference Follows—Decisive Action Is Expected to Be Taken Soon

MACHINERY IS READY

SOUTHBURIDGE, Mass.—Division engineer Elmer A. Probst, turned to Southbridge yesterday from Montreal, where he went to meet officials of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company.

The decision as to what the Grand Trunk will do about its Massachusetts and Rhode Island proposition is looked for shortly. Division Engineer Probst said he could make nothing public. Judge Thomas W. Kenefic, of Palmer, attorney for the road, said that the question of whether or not the Grand Trunk would build would be decided this week. The railroad authorities have refused to allow any interference with their right of way.

Plans, pending final decision, call for an engineering force to be at work June 1, and the work to start as soon as possible after that.

The estimated loss to the Grand Trunk resulting from the idleness of men and machinery, the deterioration of roadbed and materials, property, right of way and the like, said to be between \$35,000 and \$50,000 weekly since the work ceased, has now increased to a total of between \$910,000 and \$1,300,000, a tenth part of what it would have cost to build the railroad complete.

PRIZE SPEAKING ON PEACE TO BE HELD AT MOHONK

Contestants in the oratorical state contest of the Intercollegiate Peace Association will have their final meeting at Lake Mohonk Thursday. The first contest of the association was held in 1907, Ohio and Indiana alone participating. In 1911, seven states took part and last year 11 states held contests. The increase in the number of states necessitated organization into groups. Last year there were two groups, and this year there are three, eastern, central and western.

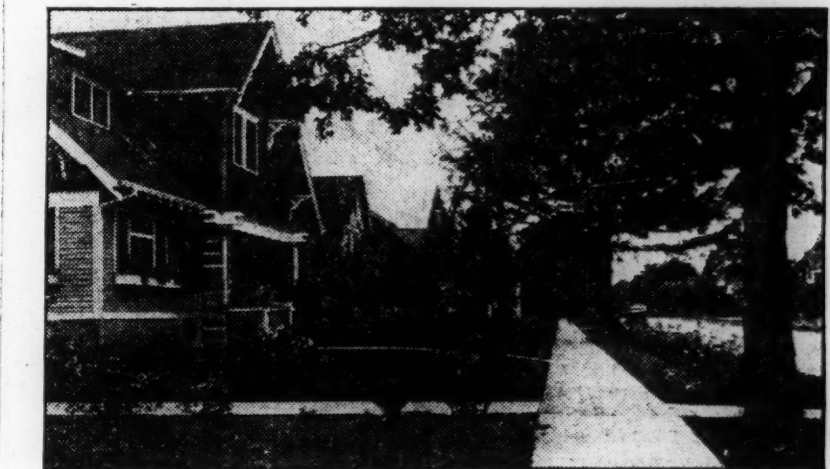
The contestants in these groups have already won the first prize in their states. There will be three participants and three prizes at Lake Mohonk: First, \$100; second, \$75, and third, \$50. The money for the prizes has been given by Misses Mary and Helen Seabury of New Bedford, Mass.

In the bond contest this year the Business Men's League of St. Louis offered a first prize of \$100. The state prizes are usually \$75 and \$50. In New York they are increased by gifts of Mrs. Elmer Black.

TREASURY INVESTIGATOR LEAVES

John E. Wilkie, chief investigator of the treasury department, has returned to Washington after making an investigation into certain details of the customs department in the course of which he questioned three inspectors from the surveyor's office. He would not state the purpose of his investigation, nor would he talk on the report that he is resigning.

THIRD AVENUE, FOREST GROVE, ORE.



FOREST GROVE, Ore.—Located in the famous Willamette valley in north-western Oregon, 26 miles west of Portland on two electric railways and on steam railway. Has a population of 2500 and is growing rapidly. Has the purest of mountain water owned by the city, good fire protection and municipal lighting plant, paved streets and cement walks. Is an educational center, the home of Pacific University, which has a large endowment and is the oldest institution in the West. High, as well as graded schools of the highest order. Forest Grove is surrounded by a very fertile country producing every kind of fruit, vegetable and grain of the temperate zone; has large milk condenser distributing \$40,000 per month. Fruit and vegetable canneries. All classes of business houses. Is prohibition by sentiment as well as the land grants. Condition of its two national banks speaks well for its general prosperity.

DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY MEET

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual convention of Rhode Island state council Daughters of Liberty, was held in the hall at 98 Weybosset street Tuesday, with sessions in the morning and afternoon. Over 50 delegates and members

of the seven councils in the state attended. The reports received indicated a substantial gain in membership. National Councilor James McFarlane of Trenton, N. J., made an address. Mrs. Alice M. Kultz of this city, representative to the national council, gave a report on the last convention and the plans for the convention this year at Atlantic City.

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(THIRD FLOOR)

Wm. Filene's Sons Company

Austen Chamberlain and F. E. Smith Oppose Liberals' Policy

PREMIER SHOWS STATE'S VIEW IN BELGIAN STRIKE

Necessity to Abide by Decision Against Electoral Revision Advanced by M. de Broqueville as Reason for Resistance

SURE POLICY SOUGHT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—M. de Broqueville, the Belgian premier, had two reasons to give to a representative of the Daily News and Leader for the refusal of the government to consider the Socialist demand for electoral revision. Firstly, that at the general election of last year the issue was electoral reform, and the majority voted against it. Secondly, that for the government to appear to change its attitude before the threat of a general strike would end all government in Belgium; the acknowledgment of the setting up of an irregular power, such as a national strike, having the effect of overriding the regular power appointed by the electors.

The only possible way for a successful strike to secure a revision of the constitution would be by means of a revolution, M. de Broqueville stated. This was due to the necessity of obtaining a two-thirds majority in each chamber in order to carry through the revision of any article of the constitution. The dissolution of both houses would then follow, thus causing the elections to be fought on the same franchise which last year pronounced against the revision.

Suffrage Declared Wide

The mention of M. Van der Velde's statement that the general strike in Belgium was to secure universal suffrage and the abolition of the plural vote, drew from the Belgian premier the declaration that universal suffrage already obtained in the country. Everybody over the age of 25 has a vote, he explained, and there are double and triple votes for those who by reason of superior education, or property qualification, or their families, have larger responsibilities in the government of the country. Workers in general above the age of 35 have supplementary votes as fathers of families. The idea is that everybody has a share in the government, but men who present greater guarantees owing to their knowledge, or experience, or their stake in the wealth of the nation, are given something more.

On the success of the general strike, M. de Broqueville pronounced himself as profoundly skeptical. The socialist leaders themselves were convinced, he said, that it would be a failure, some of them having only joined the movement owing to the pressure exerted by their followers. The declared intention of the government to remain obdurate to the demands of the strikers called forth the opinion, from the Daily News representative, that no solution seemed forthcoming to the present acute situation.

Reform Seen Possible

In reply M. de Broqueville made an admission which may prove to have a direct bearing on the final outcome of the strike.

If the strike leaders, he said, after producing a general cessation of work, are content to declare that they have made a great and orderly demonstration, and then order the men to return to work, they will certainly have a very much better chance of success in the elections of 1914. But if there are disturbances the matter will be put back for years. The advocates of electoral reform are not faced with a government which shuts the door in their faces and asserts that no improvement is possible.

The government's position is this, continued M. de Broqueville. We do not say that forms are immutable. If you can secure the necessary majority, we will not be hostile to revision, but we will not embark on a policy of adventure. We want to be sure that the new form proposed is better than the system now in practice.

In conclusion the premier said that the strike was in no way organized against militarism or against the throne. The King was greatly beloved, but his majesty's personality was never brought into these questions. The hopes expressed in some quarters that the King would make some move toward conciliation had no basis, since such an action would be unconstitutional.

AUSTRALIA TOLD TO WATCH NORTH

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Speaking at a dinner given in honor of Dr. Gilruth, the administrator of the Northern Territory, Mr. Thomas, minister of external affairs, said that the government were ready to open up the Northern Territory by means of railways and in other ways. Dr. Gilruth, in reply, said that a military settlement should be established as soon as possible in the territory. Outside the Antarctic it was the only empty country in the world, and unless it was peopled Australia would have to fight to keep it.

WALTON DIVISION MEMBER REVIEWS UNIONISTS' PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—F. E. Smith, K. C. M. P., addressing his constituents in the Walton division of Liverpool recently, dealt at some length with what he described as the difficulties of the unionist party. He would not, he said, enter into controversies which had become largely historical, but he would make observations on questions which assumed a considerable degree of prominence in Lancashire, and, indeed, in the whole country, and were concerned with the tariff controversy.

In his judgment, Mr. Smith continued, the terms of the compromise in regard to the taxation of footstuffs were completely understood by both parties to it. They would ask leave of the constituencies, at the next general election, to empower them immediately to impose a general tariff on foreign manufactured goods.

They would, in the second place, invite the constituencies to empower them immediately to introduce into the House of Commons proposals which would remit duties in favor of the colonies in every case where such remission did not, and could not involve any addition to the price of food. After the election, and if at the conference, at which the representatives of the colonies were present, it was decided that a further measure of preference could consistently with English interests in the empire be recommended to the constituencies, they would be at liberty to press that upon their fellow countrymen, and make that a subject of a further election. I do not understand it in the least, Mr. Smith proceeded, to be the effect of that compromise that those who are in favor of such a taxation as Mr. Chamberlain recommended, are precluded in the meantime from recommending their views to their fellow countrymen.

Turning to the question of the differences of opinion in the party, Mr.

Smith said that he attached a very little importance to these so-called differences. He ventured to say that no party or few parties in opposition had even felt themselves strong enough to discuss in public, and with complete mutual respect and loyalty, slight differences, not of principle but of procedure, in the manner in which they had been able to discuss them in the past few months.

In a reference to home rule, Mr. Smith said that on the second passing of the bill in the Commons, steps would be taken in Ulster, which would be quite as striking and significant as the signing of the covenant was significant in relation to the first passing of the bill. The government, he added, had not conquered even one of their difficulties in reference to Ulster.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—F. E. Smith, at a reception given to lady workers in the Walton division of Liverpool, said that the private bill that was to extend the franchise to women, put the unionist supporters of the movement in a difficult position, because unionist ladies are not inclined to endorse any proposal that goes further than the conciliation bill. He takes the view that the ideal state in a condition of civilization is that in which the government, and all that was involved in government, was in the hands of men, but on subjects which concerned their sex, trained women should be always ready to proffer their advice.

It would be monstrous to give the franchise to women who did not want it. The ultimate claim of these women, he said, referring to the militant suffragists, to sit in the House of Commons or the House of Lords whenever it was reconstituted, would be a disastrous thing for the sex. It would be an attempt to override distinctions which were entirely outside the scope of human regulations.

BRITISH CADETS' CRUISER TIME CUT ONE-HALF

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The reports and recommendations of the committee appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty in March, 1912, to inquire into the education and training of cadets, midshipmen, and junior officers of the fleet have just been issued.

The committee recommend that the period spent by cadets on a cruiser between their departure from Dartmouth College and their joining the fleet shall, in January, 1915, be reduced from eight months to four. To compensate for this an addition to the time devoted to navigation in the curriculum of the naval colleges is recommended, and this addition will, of course, involve a reduction in some other subjects.

Recommendations are made as to reducing the length of service in various ranks, and also as to reducing the age for promotion to these ranks. The committee advise that naval instructors should be removed from all seagoing ships, and that midshipmen during their two years and four months training shall be under the supervision of the various responsible officers. Their training should consist in taking part in the daily work of the ship, supplemented by lectures and other formal instruction.

It is recommended that before promotion to the rank of lieutenant all sub-lieutenants should spend 12 months at sea in that rank including six consecutive months in the engine-room department, and should obtain an engine-room watch-keeping certificate.

AERIAL DEFENSE OF EUROPEAN POWERS SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a statement issued by the aerial defense committee of the Navy League, urging the expenditure of at least £1,000,000 on aircraft by the government, particulars are given of the position of the various European powers with regard to aerial defense.

According to this statement the triple alliance will have at least 47 airships early in the present year, their total capacity being 13,886,000 cubic feet. Of these Germany will have 32 airships of 11,696,000 cubic feet capacity; Austria will have eight airships of 1,453,000 cubic feet capacity, and Italy seven of 737,000 cubic feet capacity.

The triple entente on the other hand will have 39 airships with a total capacity of 8,401,000 cubic feet, of which France will have 24 airships of 6,892,000 cubic feet capacity; Russia will have 11 airships of 1,221,000 cubic feet capacity, and England four of 288,000 cubic feet capacity.

While no reliable inference can be drawn from these figures of relative striking and defensive powers in war, the Navy League thinks that the figures are of interest as showing the deplorably backward condition of this country with regard to aerial defense. Taking the hydrogen capacity of English airships as a unit, the statement adds, German air power is 41 times, French air power 24 times, Austrian air power six times, Russian air power five times and Italian air power three times as great as that of England.

SHANGHAI COUNCIL IS URGED TO STOP DRUG BEING USED

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China—On the eve of the annual ratemakers' meeting, held recently in Shanghai, the China Republican issued an appeal to the municipal council "to make a supreme effort to do its duty toward China." It was a regrettable fact, the China Republican declared, that contemporaneous with China's efforts to free the nation from the cruel thralldom of a terrible vice, the evil should flourish in the international settlement and show no sign of abatement, so much so that distinct encouragement was afforded to opium smokers to come to Shanghai from those centers from which the evil has been banished.

This, the Shanghai journal declared, is a negation of the principle to which all the civilized powers of the world have pledged themselves. It is calculated to set at naught the efforts of the Chinese government to regenerate the nation. Apart from the moral aspects of the question, from the viewpoint of expediency alone cooperation with the Chinese authorities is desirable. Once opium vanishes from the shores of these settlements, crime and the causes that lead to crime will greatly diminish. Furthermore, there will be no financial upheavals owing to purely artificial causes that now threaten.

The municipal council, which presides over the destinies of these settlements, should grapple with the problem promptly and courageously. They should have the moral fiber to recognize the national evolution that is taking place in China. Some of the world's greatest tragedies were the direct result of lack of foresight. Shall the same disastrous miscalculations be repeated? If the opium trade is continued here, for whose benefit will it be?

The China Republican concluded by earnestly appealing to the municipal council "to give the matter their calm and reasoned consideration," adding that if the retail shops were not all abolished, they should at least be speedily reduced.

DR. SUN YAT SEN THANKS JAPANESE

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—Speaking at a banquet, which he gave to his many friends in Tokio on the eve of his return to China, Dr. Sun Yat Sen said that he really felt thankful towards the Japanese officials and people for the warm reception accorded to him and his party during their stay in that country. He could not, he said, but take special delight in welcoming the guests of the evening, for they were all of them publicists who had rendered good service in the cause of the Chinese republic.

The Chinese republic, he went on, had now been founded through their assistance, as well as the united efforts of the Chinese people, but not as yet on a permanent basis. In order to consummate the work of the revolution China stood in greater need than before of assistance from her Japanese friends. It was his heart-felt desire in these circumstances that the people of the two neighboring powers should unite their efforts for the realization of a bona fide Sino-Japanese rapprochement, which would be conducive to the enhancement of mutual interests.

TWO BRITISH BILLS CALLED OUT OF FORM

Welsh Disestablishment and Home Rule Measures Termed Not Fully Satisfactory Even to Some Who Voted for Them

ISSUE WITH PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

HULL, Eng.—Austen Chamberlain, M. P., former chancellor of the exchequer, spoke recently at a great Unionist demonstration at the port of Hull. He said he would not pretend that the principle of the home rule bill and the Welsh disestablishment bill was not accepted by a majority of the House of Commons, but he did say that if every member were free to vote as he thought right, neither of these bills could have got through the House in the form in which they had in present circumstances been passed.

British nonconformists voted for a bill which was contrary to their whole traditions and to their faith. The bill was a denial to their fellow-subjects of those principles of liberty which it had been the boast of non-conformity to maintain. They had lived hitherto under a constitution largely unwritten, but which, by the play of its forces, had secured the last word on great issues to the people, and had protected them against the possibility that things should be done in their name of which they did not approve, but now the government had convoked not merely against their political opponents, but against the people of England. There was no mandate to pass such a bill as the government had driven through the House last session.

Separations Seen

He did not know what the end of this was to be. He was quite certain that ministers did not know either. They knew by the admissions of the prime minister that all this was but the first step in some new model constitution for the United Kingdom. Wales was to have a Parliament of its own, Scotland was to have its Parliament. He would not rashly say that they contemplated that England should ever have a Parliament.

He rather thought that England's business was to make good the deficits of all the other Parliaments and to receive into her midst contingents of members in whose local concerns she would no longer have any power, but who would use their votes to sway the balance of parties, to decide the fate of governments, and to extort from weak men concessions far in advance of those which were embodied in the present home rule bill. But it was not three Parliaments or even four that they had to contemplate. Mr. Churchill wanted seven or 10 divided into so many different areas.

There was no country in the world that would endure to have its institutions treated in this way, remodelled and overthrown in this impossible fashion, without the settled and secured approval of the inhabitants concerned. But here was a problem more imminent, and perhaps even greater. The government had embarked on a course and it was not difficult to see where this would lead unless the captain and the pilot were changed. Their plea was that Ireland was a nation, but Ulster had steadfastly declined to yield to Nationalist domination.

Distrust Apparent

It was within the knowledge of any man who had studied the situation with impartiality and care that the men of Belfast and the neighboring counties would not submit to be governed by a Nationalist Parliament. They would not entrust their lives and fortunes and all that they held dear to the tender mercies of those who had been and were their bitter enemies, and had shown them too clearly in quite recent times what to expect at their hands.

It was impossible to speak of this matter frankly without touching on the religious difficulty. To subject Ulster to Nationalist domination would be to evoke all the bitterness of the past, to reinvigorate passions that were disappearing, and to fan the embers that were happily smoldering out.

He would no more readily submit Dublin and the population round that city to a Parliament sitting in Belfast than he would be a party to the reverse course of action. They were told often enough that Ulster feeling was an expression of narrow-minded prejudice and bigotry. It was much more than that. It would be felt as strongly on the other side if the positions were reversed. But this policy of the government might bring to their shores what they had not seen for centuries—civil war.

These were great issues and the object of the Unionist party was to secure that the people should decide them. He did not know how far they might be successful in the House of Commons, but he ventured to say "Be ready." The government ship had ridden very uneasily of late and a disaster might occur to them at any moment. The motto of Unionists must be "Union"—united action of a great party, union of the state, and growing out of the union of the state, a greater, grander union of empire, which had been the dream of our most patriotic statesmen, which with every year that passed took a firmer hold upon the people.

ZOOLOGISTS TAKE STEPS FOR SIMPLIFYING NOMENCLATURE

(Special to the Monitor)

MONACO—The congress of zoology held at Monaco is regarded as having achieved complete success, not only on account of the large number of zoologists from many parts of the world who attended it, but because of the importance of the compromise which was arrived at on the subject of zoological nomenclature. The congress was held at the magnificent new oceanographical museum, built recently by the Prince of Monaco.

Abstracts of most of the 150 communications laid before the congress were read by their authors, some of these papers being illustrated by lanterns and cinematographs. A great deal of interest was evinced in Professor Ewart's account of the establishment of the new Scottish zoological garden which is to be opened this summer by the Zoological Society of Scotland, and which promises to rank with the very finest zoological gardens of Europe. Dr. Bruce of the Scottish oceanographical laboratory, Edinburgh, summarized the zoological results of the Scottish national Antarctic expedition.

Prof. Roule of Paris described a new kind of fish which is regarded with great interest, having been captured by the Prince of Monaco at the great depth of 6035 meters, a depth at which hitherto

no fish has been caught. The proposal made by Dr. Jacques Leconte of Paris that a faunistic chart of the Antarctic regions, specially in relation to the area of the continental shelf, met with hearty approval.

The discussion on zoological nomenclature, held at the congress, concluded with the resolution that "plenary power is herewith conferred upon the international commission in zoological nomenclature acting for this congress to suspend the regulas as applied to any given case where in its judgment the strict application of the regulas will result in greater confusion than uniformity, provided that not less than one year's notice shall be given in any two or more of the following publications—namely the Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France, Monitor Zoologica, Nature, Science (N. Y.) and Zoologischer Anzeiger. It was also resolved "That the congress fully approves of the plan that has been inaugurated by the commission of conferring with special committees from the special groups involved in any given case, and that it authorizes and instructs the commission to continue and extend the policy."

It was announced at the close of the congress that the tenth congress will meet in 1916 at Budapest. Professor Hovarth of that city having unanimously been appointed president.

BOARD DEFINES ENGLISH FARM SCHOOL GRANTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The board of agriculture and fisheries lately issued a memorandum dealing with the arrangements made with the development commissioners for the purpose of extending and systematizing agricultural education. The grants will be especially devoted to increasing the number of farm schools and institutes, the latter serving as headquarters for the county agricultural staff and short courses being held in the former for the sons and daughters of farmers and others. Only new and additional work must be paid for out of the grant. In addition, a capital grant will be made to meet the cost of land, buildings, and equipment for schools and institutes.

The whole of the county work of agricultural education will be undertaken by an agricultural education committee on which it is recommended that there should be a sufficient number of local persons interested in agriculture and allied industries. The committee will appoint an organizer for the work who will give instruction in some branch of agriculture. Each county or group of counties applying for a grant will be asked to prepare a scheme providing for the systematic organization of all agricultural education within its area, and for its direct connection with a farm school as the headquarters of the itinerant lecturers employed.

Grants may be made for the provision of a county staff of instructors, the provision and maintenance of a farm school or institute, the provision of regular short courses of instruction at an approved center, or of local courses of lectures and practical demonstrations, and for the provision of administrative expenses of the advisory council and committee, which will be set up to assist in the preparation of schemes for agricultural experiments and for other purposes. The board will not contribute towards the cost of providing and maintaining for use as a farm an area exceeding 20 acres, except in special circumstances.

KING INSPECTS ARMY BARRACKS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The King recently made a visit to Victoria Barracks to inspect the new buildings which are a new departure in barracks construction. Each man has his own cubicle and there is a theater and recreation rooms. The King was taken over the whole buildings and was much interested in the careful arrangements made for the soldiers' welfare.

The cubicles were visited, and the dining halls, the cook-house, the recreation rooms, the library, and the other features of the new buildings were also inspected. The King, who expressed himself as delighted with the new barracks, returned to Windsor Castle at the conclusion of the visit.

GERMAN WOMEN'S LEAGUE AT GOTH A

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Delegates from every part of the German empire have assembled at Gotha for the congress of the German Women's Naval Alliance. The opening meeting was attended by a representative of the admiralty sent by Admiral von Tirpitz, and bearing a message of encouragement.

The alliance has been formed for the express purpose of creating "a better understanding of and enthusiasm for the navy in the homes of the German people. The annual report was able to show that the alliance has a fund of about 200,000 marks in hand. A resolution to collect a sum of money sufficient to present the Emperor William with a hydro-aeroplane on the occasion of his jubilee in October was passed with enthusiasm.

SPECIAL STUDIES RECOMMENDED TO ENGLISH CLERKS

President of the Board of Trade Lays Stress Upon Need for Knowledge of Languages

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The lord mayor, Sir David Burnett, Lord Desborough and Sydney Buxton, president of the Board of Trade, were present at the recent distribution of prizes, scholarship certificates and medals gained by candidates at the junior and senior examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. The lord mayor said the work done by the Chamber of Commerce was of imperial importance.

Lord Desborough pointed out that the Chamber of Commerce had done much for education, and had also established labor and conciliation boards. The most important work the chamber did was educational and they had equipped over 46,000 young people in the last 20 years. Twelve thousand students were examined at the last return of which 6000 passed. Sydney Buxton said his department was greatly interested in the subject of commercial education. The London Chamber of Commerce had not only had good results in the number of passes but had had real effect on the national system of education, and had even had effect on the universities, which were not always easy to move in these matters.

In a business community it was certainly of advantage that its members should be specially educated. A knowledge of languages was of great advantage for those going into commercial pursuits, and those who wished should have the opportunity of learning them. They were much more likely to meet a modern German or Frenchman than an ancient Greek or Roman.

The proportion of foreign clerks in the city was some 40 per cent, and the business men of London felt this was too great and might even become serious.

The Chamber of Commerce had set to work to educate the English students. They would in future have to consider education as a whole instead of splitting it up into primary, secondary and the universities. They ought to treat it as a national question apart from sectarian matters. They had been somewhat remiss on the question of national education, and the commercial side of it must take its proper place and not be put in the background by the classics.

THE FOURTH-ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

All who contemplate opening new, or changing present banking relations are urged to consider the great importance of strength, and of ability to serve, that can be acquired by a bank only with long experience.

The Fourth-Atlantic National Bank, with \$18,000,000 resources, is the outgrowth of years of banking experience in the community which it serves.

THE FOURTH-ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

STATE STREET, CORNER KILBY, BOSTON

Verification of Pass Books

BY SAVINGS BANKS

"During one or more of the first ten months of the year nineteen hundred and ten and of each third year thereafter, such corporations (Savings Banks and Institutions for Savings) shall call in the books of deposit of their depositors for verification, under rules to be prescribed by their respective boards of investment, duly approved by the Commissioners." (Section 43, Chap. 590, Acts of 1905).

If you deposit in any of the banks named below you are requested to bring or send in your deposit book for verification. All of these banks verify in May. Those that verify in June, also, are so designated.

As a matter of self-interest you should be prompt to comply with this notice.

| | |
|--|--|
| Belmont Savings Bank | Natick Five Cents Savings Bank |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | (May and to June 15) |
| Boston Five Cents Savings Bank | Newburyport Five Cents Savings Bank |
| (May and June) | |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Newton Savings Bank |
| Brookline Savings Bank (May and June) | North End Savings Bank |
| East Bridgewater Savings Bank | Provident Institution for Savings (May and June) |
| Essex Savings Bank, Lawrence | Salem Savings Bank (May and June) |
| Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Framingham | Salem Five Cents Savings Bank |
| Home Savings Bank | Union Institution for Savings (May and June) |
| Lawrence Savings Bank | Warren Five Cents Savings Bank, Peabody (May and June) |
| | Whitman Savings Bank |

Playground Leader Tells of Conference

ILLINOIS CENTRAL INQUIRY ORDER NOT SUSTAINED

Legislative Committee of State
Fails to Indorse Stedman Reso-
lution—Those Who Use No
Drugs Exempted in Measure

"SPLIT FEE" BILL LOSES

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The House judi-
ciary committee failed Wednesday to ap-
prove Seymour Stedman's resolution ap-
pointing a commission to investigate the
finances, business methods and labor con-
ditions of the Illinois Central railroad.
The committee voted to table the resolu-
tion despite an appeal in its favor by
Frank Camerford, a Chicago attorney
representing the people for whom Mr.
Stedman introduced the resolution.

Former Speaker Shurtliff, a member
of the committee, argued that the Gov-
ernor and the state railroad and ware-
house commission should be depended
upon to make any necessary investiga-
tions and reports.

The committee favorably reported the
Schmoeckelberg bill authorizing the
state board of health to conduct exami-
nations and license those who practise
chiropractic after the bill had been
amended by Mr. Shurtliff to exempt
from its provisions licensed physicians
and those who minister to or "treat the
sick or suffering by mental or spiritual
means, without the use of any drugs or
material remedy." The committee failed
to report a bill making it a misdemeanor
for physicians and surgeons "to split
fees."

CALL BACK TO PRISON IGNORED BY SUFFRAGISTS

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON—The tale of militant out-
rages has steadily grown instead of de-
creased since the raid on the headquar-
ters. Yesterday numerous successful ar-
son outrages took place in various parts
of the country.

Prisoners released owing to hunger
strike and who have been ordered to re-
turn to prison have all ignored the di-
rection and the police are now search-
ing for them.

SKUTARI PASSES INTO POSSESSION OF GREAT POWERS

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON—Vice-Admiral Burrey, at
the head of an international naval de-
tachment, took possession of Skutari
yesterday. The arrangements for the
transfer from Montenegro to the powers
were made at a meeting between the
Montenegrin foreign minister and the
vice-admiral at San Giovanni di Medua.

On reaching the lake the vice-admiral
was received by a Montenegrin guard
of honor which accompanied him into the
town, where the formal surrender was
made by the commandant to the vice-
admiral as the representative of the
powers.

GARDEN PARTY AND DANCE GIVEN BY SMITH JUNIORS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—With a gar-
den party, supper and dance, the class of
1914 of Smith College gave the annual
junior promenade on Wednesday after-
noon and evening with a full attendance
of the class and with a correspondingly
large delegation of men.

The patronesses were Mrs. Marion Le
Roy Burton, Mrs. L. Clark Selye, Mrs.
Margaret Bradshaw, Miss Ada Louise
Comstock, Miss Louise Deloit, Miss Mary
Eastman, Mrs. Kate Merwin Wells, Mrs.
Charles Franklin Emerick, Mrs. Johnson,
Mrs. Pearson and Miss Quimby.

For the dance in the evening two halls
were required, half the party using the
students' building, the other half the
gymnasium.

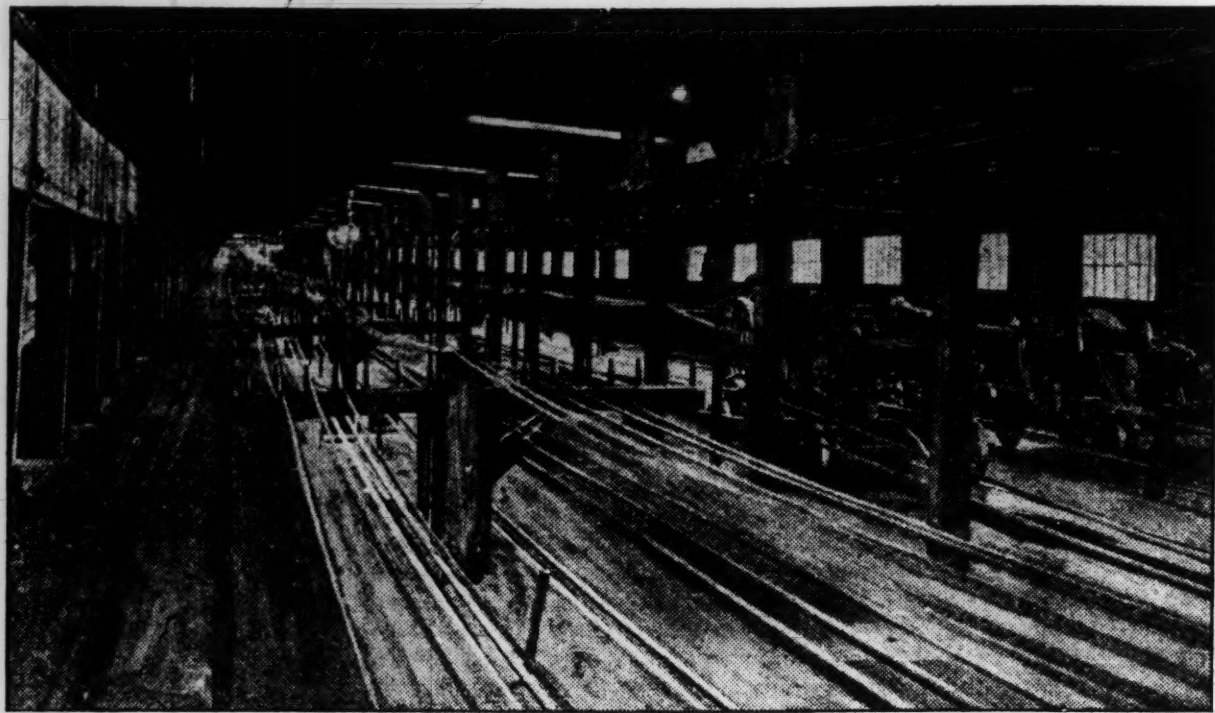
SUBWAY BOARD HIRES ENGINEER

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — William T.
Lewis, an engineer in the Boston transit
commission, was definitely engaged
Wednesday by the joint special commit-
tee which is investigating the need of
subways in this city to act as expert
adviser.

Thus far the committee has practically
decided to unanimously recommend the
building a subway on the East Side from
the Thayer street entrance of the
new tunnel to the Seaboard river.

\$700,000 FOR NEW BUILDINGS
FARGO, N. D.—Senator Marden wired
the news recently that the committee bill
carrying a special appropriation of \$700,-
000 for buildings at the state univer-
sity and for normal schools at Moorhead
and Winona had passed both branches
of the Legislature and had been sent to
the Governor for his signature which was
assured. The appropriation allows \$100,-
000 for a new building in Moorhead,
available in 1914.

ROPE-MAKING MUCH IMPROVED



(Reproduced by permission. Copyright 1913 by Plymouth Cordage Company)
Interior of rope walk of plant at Plymouth, Mass., said to be largest of kind in United States

Machinery Highly Developed, but Skill on Workers' Part Is Still Essential and Some Things Are Done by Hand

BIG PLYMOUTH PLANT

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Modern rope-
making combines the use of
highly developed machinery and
skill and careful attention on the
part of operatives. An industry of much
importance to this historic town is what
is said to be the largest and oldest
cordage works in the United States.
While the history of the Plymouth
Cordage Company extends back over 88
years, its equipment and methods are
regarded as being most advanced. The
concern has another plant at Welland,
Ont.

The evolution of the important work
of rope-making is perhaps as marked as
may be found in any of the ancient and
staple industries, although perhaps peo-
ple generally know or think little about it.

Best Ropes of Hemp

Rope is made for a great variety of
uses and different fibers are employed,
but Manila fiber, or hemp as it is com-
monly called, is the principal and for
most purposes the best material. In-
cluding the numerous recognized com-
mercial grades and the brands of in-
dividual packers, the market designa-
tions or marks of Manila hemp run into
the hundreds and cover a wide range in
the four important qualities of strength,
texture, length and color.

In the opening rooms, where the bales
are received, the fiber is made ready for
the preparation machinery, a reminder
of the days when all rope-making
processes were hand work. The bales
are opened up and the hanks, which are
packed in various ways, sometimes
doubled, sometimes twisted, are taken
out and straightened and the band at
the end of the hank removed.

No machinery has yet been perfected
for doing that work, but the first of the
preparation processes, a short step be-
yond, tells quite a different story. Here
the hanks of fiber are combed and elon-
gated into a soft, continuous sliver of
any size desired and of convenient length,
glossy in appearance, perfectly clean, and
with each fiber lying as nearly as possi-
ble in the straight position which gives
it maximum strength. These operations,
in which the entire character of the com-
paratively short vegetable fiber changes
seemingly, are wholly a development of
modern rope-making, since in the days
of hand spinning no sliver was necessary.

Machines are arranged in series, usu-
ally as follows: A first and second breaker,
a coarse and a fine spreader and a draw
frame.

The purpose of the first breaker is to
form the primary sliver or "roping" as
it is sometimes called. The hanks of
fiber—somewhat matted if they have
been oiled—are fed by hand into the ma-
chine, several at a time. Steel pins fitted
to a slowly revolving endless chain grasp
the mass, while a second set of pins mov-
ing more rapidly draws out the individ-
ual fibers and combs them into a contin-
uous form.

Operations which follow are very simi-
lar. A number of "ropings" are al-
lowed to feed together into a first slow-
ly revolving set of pins, and are drawn
out again by a high speed set into a
smaller sliver, the pins becoming finer
on each succeeding machine until the
draw frame is reached. Here the fiber is
pulled from a single set of pins between
two rapidly moving leather belts called

aprons. On all these machines the fiber
passes between rollers as it goes on to
and leaves the pins, and the sliver is
given its cylindrical form by being drawn
through a circular opening.

A finished sliver must conform to the
special size desired for spinning. Differ-
ent sizes are secured by changing the
number of "ropings" which are allowed
to feed into the fine spreader.

Wonders of modernism in rope-making
are nowhere more striking than in the
preparation room. To pass from one
end, where the raw hemp is received just
as it left the hands of the native Fili-
pino laborer with his crude methods,
down through the long rows of machines
to the draw frames from which the sliver
is delivered in a form that can be
likened to a stream of molten metal, is
to cover decades of inventive genius and
mechanical development.

The mechanism performs its work so
accurately that at first glance the man
feeding the fiber into the machine and
all the other men, busy about their var-
ious duties, would appear to be playing
very minor parts in modern rope mak-
ing. In reality, expert workmanship
and watchfulness are very important fac-
tors. Good rope depends no more upon
machine processes than upon ceaseless
attention to the little details, and this
is especially true in the preparation
room.

Hand spinning, as practised in the
early days, yielded a remarkably good
rope yarn, but large production was very
expensive and laborious. The length of
the spinning grounds, which with the
buildings protecting them were known
as the rope walk, determined the length
of yarn that could be spun. Hand and
water power had to suffice, and even the
best spinner could make but two yarns
at a time. Steam-driven spinning ma-
chines were introduced, however, as early
as 1838.

About 1848 the self-feeding device
came into use. As the years passed still
other improvements were invented, giv-
ing the highly perfected machine of to-
day.

Under favorable working conditions

the only interruption in the spinning
process, as now carried on, is the removal
of the full bobbin and the substitution
of a fresh one.

The feed portion of the machine con-
sists of a revolving endless chain fitted
with fine steel pins, and by these the
fiber—now in the sliver form given it in
the preparation room—is drawn from its
bundle and carried toward a tube which
can be adjusted to regulate the size of
the yarn as desired. Into this tube the
fiber disappears in a fashion best de-
scribed by the word "whisked."

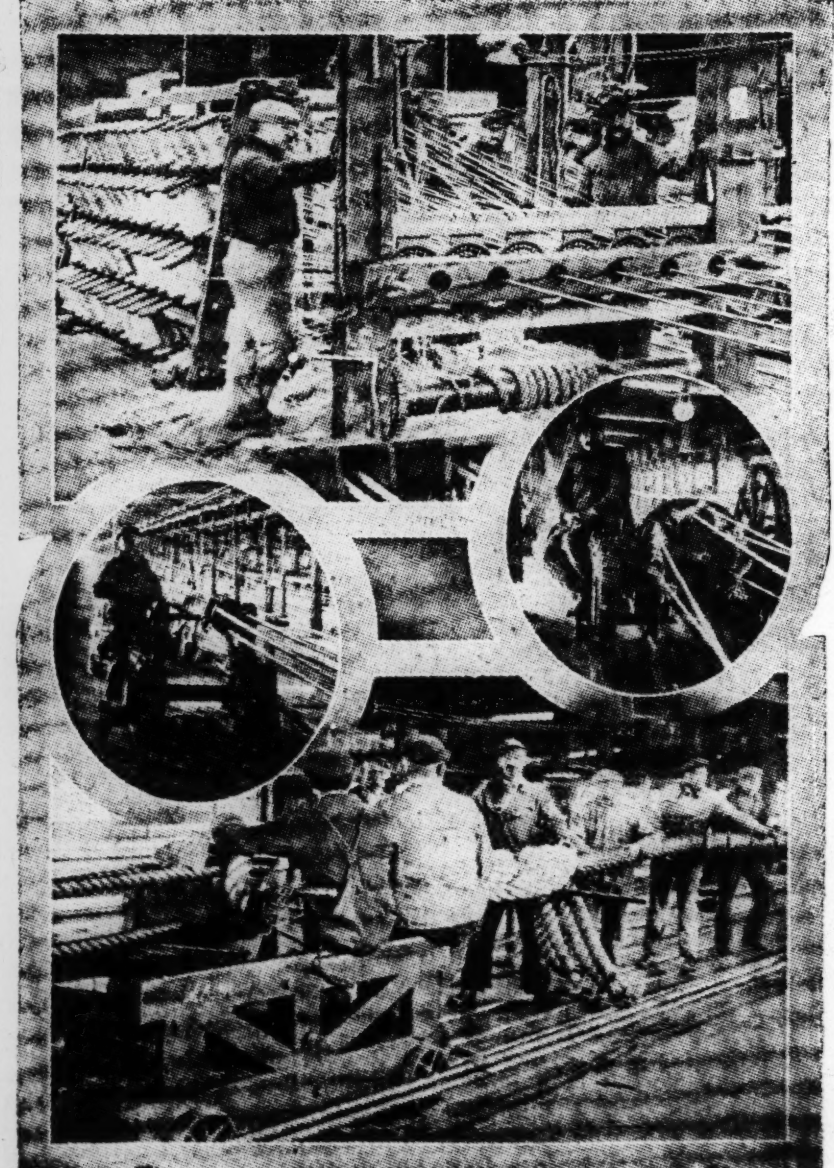
The two capstans whose pull draws
the fiber from the pins and through the
tube are directly at the left of the bob-
bin. Their revolution also imparts the
twist to the yarn. The amount of this
twist—the number of turns per foot—
depends on the capstans' speed and is
fixed in a way best explained by de-
scribing the flyer, the first part of the
machine to be perfected.

The closed flyer, as the present-day
type is called, is composed of two discs
joined by stay rods and carrying through
their centers a spindle which holds the
wooden bobbin. The capstans are set
into the disc at the left and revolve
with the flyer, at the same time receiv-
ing a lesser reverse power from an inde-
pendent gearing. Their speed is, there-
fore, equivalent to the difference in
speeds of these two drivers.

Binder twine, the production of which
constitutes an important part of the
Plymouth rope business, is always given
what is known as a right-hand twist,
but rope yarns must, for certain kinds
of rope, be given a left-hand twist. This
is accomplished by reversing the direc-
tion of the capstans.

The spinning room, with its hundreds
of flyers running in the neighborhood of
1500 revolutions a minute, speaks elo-
quently of the years' changes. Gone is
the "drowsy dreamy sound" of the wheel
in Longfellow's "Ropewalk" and in its
place is heard the high singing noise of
the gears. And with the changes have
come more rapid and economical pro-
duction, better hours and pay for the
workman, better rope for the consumer.

PROCESSES IN BIG CORDAGE PLANT



(Reproduced by permission. Copyright 1913 by Plymouth Cordage Company)
Top picture, yarns passing from bobbins through perforated plates;
left, laying process; right, making strands; bottom,
closing tarred Russian hemp cable

MR. LEE BACK FROM MEETING AT RICHMOND

"Even playground workers are some-
times surprised to find out by personal
experience what a good thing play is,"
said Joseph Lee of Boston on his recent
return from Richmond, Va., where he at-
tended the annual conference of the
Playground and Recreation Association
of America. Mr. Lee was again elected
president of the organization.

Telling about the work of the confer-
ence at Richmond, Mr. Lee said:

"The most striking thing about the
Richmond conference was its revelation
of the size which the subject of play and
recreation has assumed, and of the de-
gree of technical knowledge of it that
has already been reached. The confer-
ence considered such questions as
fencing, surfacing and laying out of
playgrounds, the best games, athletic
standards for boys and girls, the best
titles for recreation workers, and the re-
lations of recreation to city planning
and administration.

"The breadth of the field into which
the subject opens out is shown by the
many topics presented. There were
talks on municipal gardens, on evening
recreation centers and the regulation of
motion pictures and dance halls, on
swimming and swimming pools, on sum-
mer camps, and on the camp fire girls
and the boy scouts. Great attention
was given to play in the country, to
country schools, country fairs, corn
clubs, play festivals; to the relation of
rural recreation to economic efficiency
and to the high cost of living. The play-
ground people were told to utilize the
grange in their country work. The prob-
lems of small cities and mill towns were
specially considered. There was an es-
pecially interesting paper on the rela-
tion of play to shorter hours and one
on conduct in the public park. The
importance of story telling was recog-
nized in Irish stories by Seamus Mc-
Manus and Uncle Remus stories excel-
lently told.

"One evening there were papers by
Clifford W. Beers, the author of 'The
Mind that Found Itself,' on the value
of play and recreation among the in-
sane; by Mrs. August Belmont, (Elean-
or Robson) on her organization for the
teaching of dramatics, and by Frank L.
Boyden, principal of the high school at
Deerfield, Mass., on recreation in a vil-
lage high school.

"We did not confine our attention to
talking about play, but lived up to our
professions by playing games and hav-
ing folk dances. I think that even play-
ground workers are sometimes surprised
to find by personal experience what a
good thing play is.

"The people in the South have only
just begun to feel the need of special
provision for play and recreation, but
they are making a good start, and I
think the conference will help not only
in Richmond and Petersburg but else-
where."

Besides Mr. Lee the following were
elected officers: First vice-president,
Harold F. McCormick of Chicago; sec-
ond vice-president, William Kent of
Kentfield, Cal.; third vice-president,
Robert Garrett of Baltimore; treasurer,
Gustavus T. Kirby of New York.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The private Pullman car Riverton,
occupied by Boston & Maine Railroad con-
ductors and their families, will be at-
tached to the Fitchburg division's Chi-
cago express from North station at 4
o'clock this afternoon en route to the
Pacific coast, with a stop at Detroit,
Mich., to attend the conductors' conven-
tion.

The motive power department of the
Boston & Albany road is equipping pas-
senger switch engines in service between
Exeter street and South station with
whistle hose apparatus to obtain speed
movements on curves.

New Haven railway passenger con-
ductors Benjamin Gage, David E. H.
Murphy, Harry E. Strout, William War-
ren and Edward W. Darling, are attend-
ing the conductors' convention at Detroit,
Mich.

The New York Central and New Haven
roads handled today three Pullman
tourist sleeping cars occupied by United
States enlisted recruits en route from
Jefferson, Mo., to Newport, R. I., training
school.

The private Pullman car Common-
wealth, occupied by Col. Fred Hale and
party, was attached to the Boston &
Maine's Bangor express from North
Station at 9 o'clock this morning en
route to Ellsworth, Me.

The Fitchburg division Boston &
Maine road hauled today two solid trains
of western live stock consigned to Squire
and North Star concerns into Charle-
stown terminal early this morning.

The Rutland Railway private car,
Marquito, occupied by Mrs. George T.
Jarvis, wife of the general manager and
party, is to be attached to the Boston &
Maine road's Portland express from
North station at 1:30 o'clock this after-
noon en route to Portsmouth, N. H.

ASTOR HOUSE PROBLEM SOLVED

NEW YORK—By a quick purchase and
sale of half of the Astor House property,
city officials believe they will be able to
acquire the easement needed for the con-
struction of the Broadway subway with-
out tying up a large sum of public
funds.

Time To Act!

Next week will be too late
to list new telephone num-
bers in the Summer issue
of the Boston Division
Telephone Directory

If you are contem-
plating ordering a
telephone, why not
DO IT NOW?

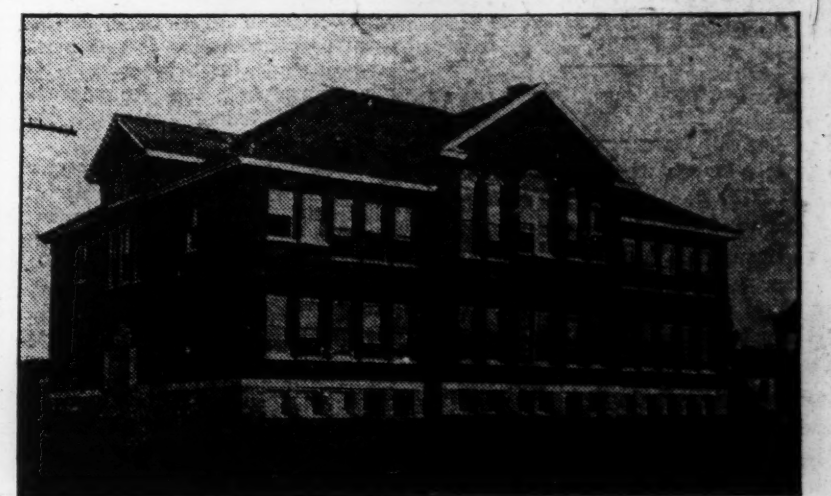
Consult your needs and desires; then consult our
Contract Department by calling FORT HILL
7600 (FREE from any Pay Station in the Metro-
politan District). We will advise as to kind of
service best suited to your needs, and quote rates.

A word from you will generate
QUICK ACTION.

BOSTON OFFICES:

119 Milk Street 165 Tremont Street
50 Oliver Street

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN *** BUSY AMERICAN TOWNS ***



High school in Galena, Kan.

GALENA, Kansas.—Prosperous mining town located in the southeast corner
of Cherokee county, with Missouri on the east and Oklahoma on the south. Prin-
cipal industry is lead and zinc mining, although the place is surrounded by good
agricultural country. Has one lead smelter, two foundries and machine shops, and
only steel perforating plant west of the Mississippi. Connected by a good system
of transportation, there being two railroads and two electric roads which lead to
all parts of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Has one of the best school systems
in the state, consisting of five grade schools and high school, and 12 churches.
Principal business is located on Main street, which runs north and south, and on
Seventh street, running east and west.

FORESTRY EXHIBITION CALLED
PHILADELPHIA.—To impress on the
public necessity for reclaiming one sev-
enth of the state of Pennsylvania, which
has been rendered useless by deforesta-
tion, a forestry exposition will be held
in Horticultural hall May 19 to 24, under
the direction of the Pennsylvania State
Forestry Association.

MILLION GIVEN FOR RESEARCH
BERKELEY, Cal.—Mrs. George Wil-
liam Hooper has transferred to the Uni-
versity of California \$1,000,000 for the es-
tablishment of an institute of medical
research.

DECENNIAL FETE IS PLANNED
ANNVILLE, Pa.—Anville's decennial
anniversary will be held May 30 and 31.
Two aviators will fly at the park each
day. Speakers will make addresses at
the afternoon exercises of the first day's
celebration, which will be followed by a
parade.

RHODE ISLAND CORPS ELECTS
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ezra K. Parker
was elected colonel of the Veterans As-
sociation of the Providence marine corps
of artillery at the thirty-ninth annual
meeting, which was held in the arsenal
on Benefit street Wednesday night.

There Is Always a Best Way to Go

Whether it is by land or sea you are planning
to travel the Monitor's thoroughly equipped
Hotel and Travel Department
may be of invaluable service to you in fur-
nishing information as to the best route,
where there is a choice of more than one.
This department will be pleased to act for you
in securing reservations, purchasing tickets,
planning routes or in doing any service which
only a Hotel and Travel Department as com-
prehensive and well equipped as this may do.
Its services are freely offered to the readers of
the Monitor.

You may find it helpful to watch the Hotel,
Resort and Travel advertising which appears
in the Monitor Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Secretary Redfield Warns Lithographers

PROMISES TO INVESTIGATE IF WAGES ARE CUT

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Commerce Redfield, at a dinner of the National Association of Employing Lithographers Wednesday night, flatly told the members present that if their predictions of dire consequences for workingmen, following the passage of the Democratic tariff bill, were carried into effect, he would promptly cause an investigation by his department.

"If I grasp the public mind at all clearly," he said, "it holds unfavorable views toward reduction of wages except under the direct necessity. As, therefore, the reduction of wages has direct social effect and as the public has the right to efficiency in their factory service, the department has undertaken to find out whether the facts do or do not justify the threatened reduction."

The government's investigation, the secretary assured his hearers, would be carried on with the idea of aiding any industry that had dropped into a rut.

"The department of commerce exists," said the secretary, "for the purpose of promoting American industry and commerce at home and abroad. It intends to do its work as well as it can with the force and funds provided. As the head of that department I feel that, while its scope in aiding commerce is broad and has many phases, one of these phases, which is important is that of turning light upon inefficiencies wherever they are found."

"I have spoken frankly, gentlemen, on this particular line because I have received a circular issued under the auspices of your association from which I take these words, referring to the reduction in the tariff on the goods in which you are interested as producers. 'This means workmen thrown out of jobs. It means that wages must go down in order to compete. It may mean longer hours than 48 hours a week.'"

"It is not too much to say that public opinion demands that operatives shall receive a living wage. The public conscience demands that they work under proper conditions, and with the same provisions for their safety at their work that the employer would desire for himself, were he so employed."

The Democratic tariff bill was attacked in resolutions adopted and in speeches. The resolutions protested against what were described as the "utterly inadequate rates of duty upon lithographic imports as proposed by the Underwood bill."

LOYAL LEGION ELECTS OFFICERS

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The twenty-second annual meeting and dinner of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of Vermont, was held Tuesday night. The banquet was held at the Van Ness House at 8:30 o'clock, and the speaker of the evening was Col. J. W. Howard of Newark, N. J., brother of H. S. Howard of this city.

The regular business session of the organization was held at the Stannard post rooms in the Memorial building at 6 o'clock.

Reports of the recorder, registrar and treasurer were presented and the report of the registrar showed an increase of five members during the year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Commander, Col. Herbert S. Foster, U. S. A. (retired), North Calais; senior vice-commander, Brig.-Gen. Crosby P. Miller, U. S. A. (retired), Burlington; junior vice-commander, Capt. Charles E. Parker, U. S. V., Vergennes; recorder, First Lieut. Henry O. Wheeler, brevet captain, U. S. V., Burlington; registrar, First Lieut. Carlos D. Williams, U. S. V., Burlington; treasurer, Companion Charles E. Beach, U. S. V., Burlington, and chancellor, Companion Henry H. Hagar, Burlington.

LYNN GIRLS GET PRIZES ON ESSAYS

LYNN, Mass.—Winners in this year's public school competition for the annual prizes provided by the late Dr. Esther W. Hawks for the best essay on "Peace" are announced as Mildred Honors of the junior class of the Lynn English school and Miss Mollie G. Coddington of the senior class.

Miss Honors receives first prize of \$15, and Miss Coddington the second prize of \$10. The contest is open one year to members of the classical high school and to pupils in the higher grades of half of the grammar schools. Peace day exercises will be held at the schools of Lynn tomorrow.

HARVARD FENCERS HAVE DINNER

Members of the Fencers Club of Harvard University from various parts of this country and Canada held a dinner last evening in the Hotel Victoria. Those present included: John A. Aylen of Ottawa; R. P. Corse of Chicago Ill.; Samuel Foster Damon of Newton, Mass.; Clarke F. Freeman of Providence, R. I.; Harold Hecht of Charles City, Ia.; Drake de Kay of New York, N. Y.; Harold C. Morse of Brookline, Mass.; Robert von Nardoff of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bruce S. Nichols of St. Louis, Mo.; C. T. Vaughan of San Antonio, Tex. and George B. Wilbur of W. Newton, Mass.

CHICAGO MUSIC LOVERS TO HAVE FEAST IN OCCASION AT EVANSTON

Choruses Aggregating 2600 and Chicago Symphony Orchestra to Join in Four Days Concert of North Shore Association

LAST NIGHT WAGNER

EVANSTON, Ill.—Chicago North Shore Festival Association, which has given at Evanston four annual musical festivals whose importance has been acknowledged throughout the country, will offer this season a series of performances which it is believed will surpass all achievements of former years.

The concerts, which again will be presented in the Northwestern University gymnasium, have been increased in number from four to five. Four evening performances and one matinee will be held—on May 26, 27, 28, 29 and 31. Not only will the festival chorus of 600 singers, and the children's chorus of 1500 take part in the concerts, but an extra chorus of 500 young ladies from the Evanston high school and the Evanston Academy will be added to the forces, and for the "Messiah" performance the regular festival chorus will be augmented to 1000 singers.

As in past seasons, the Chicago Symphony orchestra, in its entire membership of 90 men, will assist. Peter Christian Lutkin will again be the musical director and Frederick Stock will conduct the orchestral performances. The concerts will be of exceptional interest and worth. "The Messiah," which will open the festival, will be heard under conditions more favorable to the unfolding of its dignity and grandeur than are possible with smaller choral bodies. The soloists will be Miss Florence Hinkle, soprano; Miss Christine Miller, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor, and Henri Scott, bass.

Several Days' Features

Tuesday evening, May 27, will be "artists' night," the program being presented by Eugene Yeaye, violinist, and the Chicago Symphony orchestra. Mr. Yeaye will play two concertos, Bruch's G minor, and St. Saens' B minor. Among the numbers to be performed by the Chicago Symphony orchestra will be "Theme and Variations" by Arne Oldberg of the faculty of Northwestern University school of music. Mr. Oldberg has composed a number of ambitious orchestral works which have received favorable notice from musical critics.

Thursday, May 29, the festival choir, augmented by the young ladies' chorus of 500 voices, will offer Gabriel Pierné's "Children's Crusade," assisted by a quartet: Mme. Mabele Sharp Herdier, Mme. Edith Chapman Gould, Paul Althouse and Gustaf Holmquist.

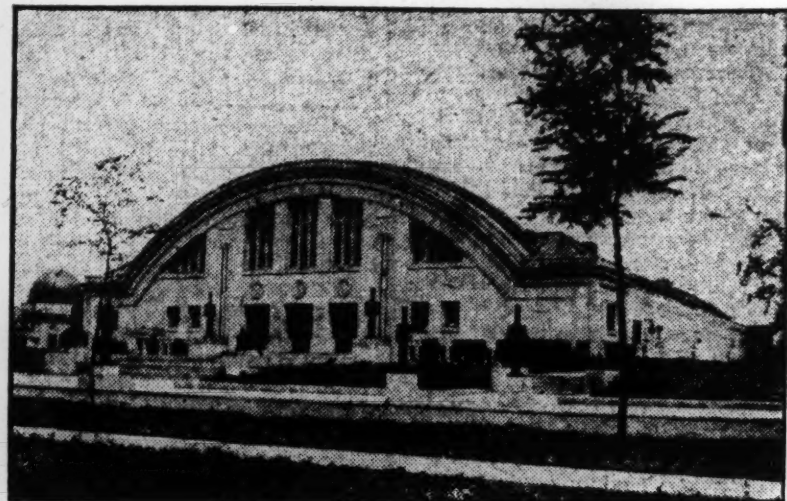
At the fourth concert, known as the young people's matinee, on the afternoon of May 31, 1500 children from the public schools of Evanston and adjoining towns will be the main attraction, assisted by Miss Alice Nielsen and the Chicago Symphony orchestra. The program is one of rare interest and charm. Four-part songs by A. G. Wathall, a member of the faculty of the Northwestern School of Music, George Rathbone's children's cantata "Vogelweid, the Minnesinger," and a choral arrangement by Peter C. Lutkin of Elgar's march, "Pomp and Circumstance," with other numbers, will afford splendid scope for the voices. Miss Nielsen will sing songs by Ardit, Rogers, Landon Ronald, Franco Leoni and Horatio Parker, and the orchestra will contribute the overture to "The Magic Flute" and Bach's "Air and Gavotte" from the D major suite.

The festival will close Saturday, May 31, with a Wagner anniversary concert by the festival chorus, the Chicago Symphony orchestra and an array of soloists. Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Clarence Whitehill, Paul Althouse, Miss Florence Hinkle and Herbert Miller. A ladies' chorus will give the "Spinning song" from "The Flying Dutchman," Mme. Schumann-Heink will sing Senta's ballad from the same opera, and an aria from "Rienzi." Mr. Whitehill will be heard in "The Evening Star" and "Wotan's Farewell" and the magic fire scene. The orchestra will play the "Flying Dutchman" overture, bacchanale from "Tannhauser" and "The Ride of the Valkyries" from "Die Walkure." The finale from Act I, "Lohengrin," will enlist the festival chorus and all of the soloists, and the concert will close with the finale from the last act of "Die Meistersingers."

Interest Great

Great interest is manifested by the choruses and the public in the festival, the demand for seats and boxes exceeding that of any previous year. The nucleus of the splendid choral aggregation is the Evanston Musical Club, which has been presenting three or more concerts annually in Evanston for more than 20 years, under the direction of Dean Peter C. Lutkin. Other musical organizations on the north shore have added their numbers to the festival chorus, among them the Ravenswood Musical Club, the Marshall Field chorus of Chicago and the Ravenswood men's chorus. Many members of the Apollo Club of Chicago also are assisting.

Peter Christian Lutkin, who will again direct the festival, is a musician of distinction whose work as an educator is as well known as his work in the field of choral direction. A pupil of Moszkowski, Bargiel and Leschetizky, Professor Lutkin began his artistic career as an organist in Chicago. He became a member of



Patten gymnasium, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., where musical festival will be held

the faculty of Northwestern University School of Music in 1891 and has been its dean since 1897.

Frederick A. Stock, the director of the orchestral performances of the festival, is famous as the conductor of the Chicago Symphony orchestra, whose leadership he took up in 1905, in succession to Theodore Thomas. Mr. Stock received his musical education at the Cologne conservatory and came to America in 1895 to become a member of the Chicago orchestra. He has composed many important works.

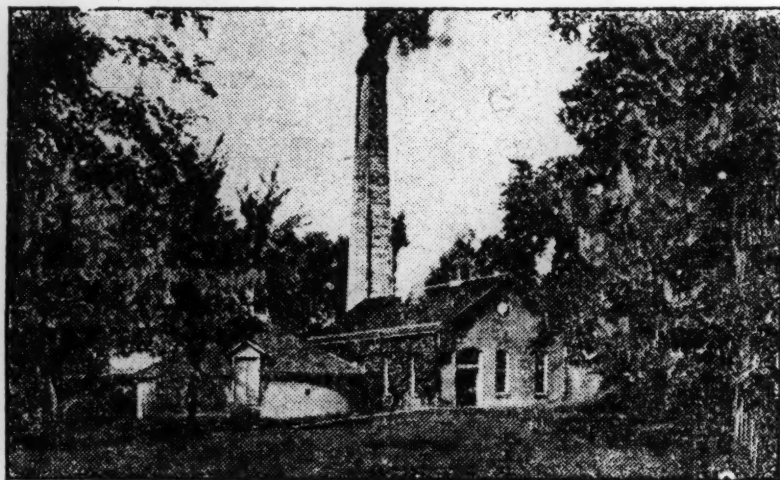
Northwestern University gymnasium, where the festival is to be held, is the gift of James A. Patten. It is considered one of the handsomest auditoriums in the world, with unexcelled acoustic

properties. It is beautifully situated on the shore of Lake Michigan immediately north of the university campus, and the boulevard known as Sheridan road, connecting Ft. Sheridan with Chicago, passes in front of the attractive facade.

The president of the festival association is Chancellor L. Jenks, who is ably assisted by a corps of well-known business and professional men of Evanston and Chicago.

A large number of citizens of the north shore have united in guaranteeing the successive festivals against financial loss. But so successfully have the annual affairs been conducted that it has never been necessary to call the guarantors to make up a deficit.

WINTER VEGETABLE INDUSTRY DISTINGUISHES MORRISON, ILL.



(M. L. Photo Company)

Water works of Morrison, Ill.

MORRISON, Ill.—Midway between the Mississippi and Rock rivers in Illinois' most fertile valley, 123 miles west of Chicago on the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern railway from Chicago to the coast, stands Morrison, an enterprising and industrious town. It is the county seat of Whiteside county.

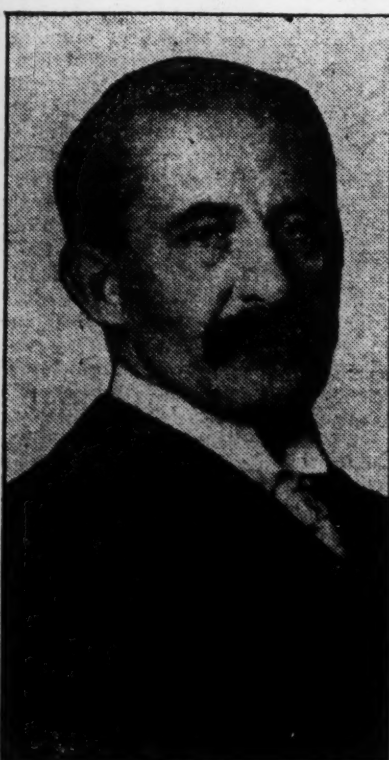
The county buildings are placed on a high elevation, which gradually slopes to the street below. The grounds are beautifully ornamented with oak, elm and hickory trees in their natural state. Surrounding country is divided into large and prosperous farms, one of which is the state experimental farm. Miles of good roads, shaded avenues, comfortable homes with well-kept lawns, and an active business district not only make an unusually favorable impression upon the visitor, but are a source of constant pride and enjoyment to the citizens. "The prettiest town of its size between Chicago and Denver," is the complimentary remark often let fall by tourists.

Morrison has one of the largest cucum-

ber industries in the United States. There are several acres under glass devoted to the culture of this vegetable. The industry also includes the raising of tomatoes, hot-house flowers and ferns. The tables of wealthy Americans and Europeans draw strongly in winter upon this enterprise at Morrison, Ill., for fancy vegetables and floral decorations. There is also the Libby, McNeill & Libby condensed milk plant which carries the name of Morrison to the civilized nations of both hemispheres. The Illinois Refrigerator Company, which manufactures automatic refrigerators, applies advance refrigerating methods.

Morrison has three banks, and a public library which carries the latest and best books, and the town educational standard is high. The high school is on the accredited list of the universities of the state. The school buildings are modern throughout in heating, ventilation and accessories making for cleanliness.

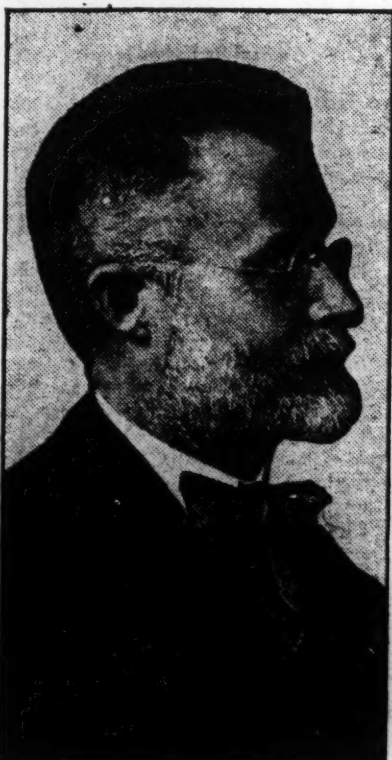
PROMINENT IN CHICAGO'S MUSICAL FESTIVAL



(Photo by Cox, Chicago)

CHANCELLOR L. JENKS

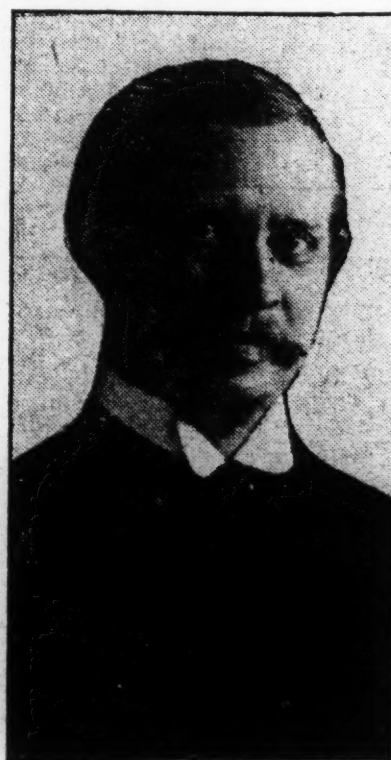
President Chicago North Shore Festival Association



(Photo by Fowles)

PETER CHRISTIAN LUTKIN

President Chicago North Shore Festival Association



FREDERICK A. STOCK

Chicago musical festival

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

PURPOSE

Not how little we can do
But how much, that's brave and true.
Ought to be the earnest thought
Into each day's purpose wrought:
Not how much we can get out
Of the world around about.
But how much we can put in it
For the joy of men, each minute.

By a practical observance of Arbor day the schools are not only teaching the young idea how to shoot, but how properly to plant shoots as well.

ENGLISH PHRASES

The oft-used phrase that says somebody or something goes "back and forth" is faulty for the reason that no one can go back till after he has gone forth, so, obviously, the wording should be "forth and back."

"They say" that the expression, "from beginning to end" is not as good form as "from beginning to ending."

"It is a long lane that has no turn," is logically improbable, since a lane is more likely to be short if it is not to include one or more turns.

With frequent recurrence, persons who are portrayed as doing something in a sadly upset condition or manner are said to have gone "head over heels" which we all know is a perfectly normal position and a much more desirable one than the "heels over head" manner, which it was intended should be set forth.

The Rhode Island aviator who is planning to start July 4 to fly across the Atlantic can at least feel assured that he will not find his course cluttered up with craft of his own kind. By the use of his compass he can point his ship in just the right direction and then go to bed and sleep.

AFFABILITY

A man who is running for office, they state,

Is sure of winning if he
Is more of a sugary "sandy" date
Than a really too "sandy" date, see?

EXPLAINED

Cursus is a tenor
And that's the reason he
For every note from his glad throat
Receives a "tenner," see?

If the present extra session of Congress shall finally reduce the tariff on sugar, and thereby the price of that much-used commodity, the consumer will feel constrained to go beneath the Capitol windows and serenade the law-makers by singing Teanyson's "Sweet and Low."

TRUE WEALTH

The value of our gold is known,
But who finds figures to express
How much per capita we own
Of that worth while—true happiness?

DAKOTA GROCERS GET GOOD RATING

BISMARCK, N. D.—North Dakota grocery stores have good rating, according to the annual report of E. P. Ladd, pure food commissioner, just published. During the year 755 grocery stores were scored. The highest score was 100; the lowest 47, the mean score was 89.4. "It will be seen that the average score for groceries in North Dakota is well over 85 per cent," says Commissioner Ladd, discussing the report. "There are still stores that grade low, but we hope for further improvements this year."

EXPERT TO PREPARE BUDGET

NEW YORK—It was voted at the meeting of the board of education Wednesday to expend \$5290 for the services of Dr. Frank P. Bachman of the school inquiry committee of the board of estimate for advising the educational authorities as to making out the annual estimate of expenses for 1914.



File Folders to Fit

Library Bureau can be of very real service to business men who wish to put their correspondence files on a better basis.

Take, first, the matter of vertical file folders. We have them in six different colors, three grades, and three weights. Prices, \$3.25 to \$11 a thousand. Why so many? Why such a range of prices? Because each is needed. Each is made to serve a different purpose. Some are extra strong, to stand hard usage; some are extra heavy, to stand straight in the files. Some are wide at the bottom, to hold a lot of letters. Some are printed, to divide correspondence by months.

Look through your files. You will find that you ought to have different kinds of folders to hold different kinds of correspondence.

For transfer time we have cheap transfer folders, guides to match four different kinds of transfer cases, etc. A new kind, made of steel.

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Canada, Great Britain and France.

TUFTS COLLEGE JUNIORS OBSERVE THEIR CLASS DAY

MEDFORD, Mass.—Junior class day at Tufts began this morning with the flag raising at 9 a. m. by the class president, Carroll C. O'Neill, followed by a grotesque parade and a gleeful-mandolin grotesque ball game. A tennis match between Tufts and Brown was also scheduled for the morning.

All fraternities had spreads at noon. Special features for the afternoon are a baseball game between Tufts and Syracuse University at the oval and the campus promenade at 5 p. m. Juniors will have spreads in the Goddard gymnasium from 6 to 7 o'clock.

Tonight the annual Goddard prize reading contest will be held in Goddard chapel and the public presentation of Ibsen's "An Enemy to the People" will be given in Jackson gymnasium.

VETERAN REUNION TO BE ON MAY 26

For their fifty-second annual business meeting, reunion and dinner the members of the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Veteran Association will gather in the American house May 26.

Past Commander-in-Chief John E. Gilman, G. A. R., Past Commander George H. Hoxley, G. A. R., Mass., John L. Bates, Capt. Harry N. Blake of the eleventh Massachusetts volunteers, Gen. J. N. Patterson of the second New Hampshire volunteers, Lieut. William J. Logan, C. S. A., Col. Walter E. Lombard and staff, coast artillery corps, are among those expected to be present.

IDLER CLUB NAMES OFFICERS

At the annual business meeting of the Idler Club of Radcliffe yesterday the following officers were elected: President, Frederica Gilbert, 1914; vice-president, Alice Davis, 1915; secretary, Mildred Clark, 1914; treasurer, Eunice Allen, 1916.

At the last meeting the club voted to retain the progressive system, and in consequence these girls will go through the offices, until in their senior year they will attain the office of president.

TAPPAN STATUE TO BE UNVEILED

DETROIT, Mich.—Friends of Dr. Phillip H. Tappan, the first president of the University of Michigan, have given a bronze statue of the Michigan educator by Prof. Karl Bitter of New York to Memorial hall, Ann Arbor. It will be dedicated on June 25, during commencement week.

The bronze figure will be placed in the panel near the main entrance and will correspond to the bronze figure of President-emeritus James B. Angell, on the other side.

LETTER CARRIERS HOLD RECEPTION

With a gathering estimated at more than 12,000 persons, members of the Boston Letter Carriers Mutual Benefit Association held their annual reunion in Mechanics building Wednesday night. The opening ceremony was a parade of the members of the reception committee wearing the summer gray uniforms.

They were preceded by W. J. Regan of Dorchester, color bearer. The guests were then presented to the officers in front of the platform. The grand march followed, led by President John T. Cass and Mrs. Cass.

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield, former Congressman John A. Kelher, Mayor Charles E. Hatfield of Newton, Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge, Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh and many other public officials were present.

MR. ROGERS ABANDONS TRIP

WASHINGTON—Representative John J. Rogers of Massachusetts has abandoned his plan to go to Panama with the party of congressmen sailing from New York Saturday on the government's cement boat Ancon. Instead he will go to his home in Lowell, Mass., until business resumes in the House, June 1.

Clean hair brushes with Gold Dust

To clean hair brushes without injury, have ready two basins, one three-fourths full of boiling water and the other with the same amount of cold water. In the boiling water, dissolve a teaspoonful of GOLD DUST washing powder and shake the bristles up and down in the solution until they are thoroughly clean, then at once rinse well in cold water and stand the brush to dry in the air or in a warm place, but not too near the fire. Of course the back of the brush must not be wet.

Good hair brushes are costly but if properly cared for they will last for years.

GOLD DUST is sold in 5c size and 1 LARGER packages. The large package means a greater economy.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



Improved Postal Service Is Sought for New England States

Several Bay State Cities Ask for More Carriers or Other Facilities to Guarantee Speedier Delivery of the Mail

NEW BUILDINGS URGED

WASHINGTON.—The Lincoln Improvement Association of Malden, Mass., has made a protest to the postoffice department against inadequate mail service in its section of Malden. They say that since the eight and 10 hour law went into effect they get but two deliveries of mail a day, the last collection being 7.15 p. m. This last collection, they complain, is frequently not completed, the carrier leaving the mail in a convenient box when his eight hour day has been completed, and collecting it at ten o'clock the next morning.

Representative Roberts has taken the matter up with the postal authorities and with Postmaster E. C. Mansfield of Boston, asking that additional carriers be supplied to Malden.

Representative Thatcher has been notified by the postoffice department that an improvement in delivery of mail for the benefit of residents of Menahan, Mass., shortly will be inaugurated. Instead of having the Menahan mail repouched at Falmouth, as at present, the mail will be pouched for Menahan on the trains, thus saving about an hour in its delivery. The improvement is primarily in the interest of the large number of summer tourists who visit Menahan.

New Bedford, Mass., is to get four additional carriers to care for the rapidly increasing postal business of that city and the parcel post mail. New Bedford has grown 300 per cent in 30 years, it is cited, and the post office demands have grown in proportion. Increased pay to mounted carriers in that city has recently been secured from the department by Mr. Thatcher.

Former Representative Kittredge Haskins of Vermont has been in Washington in an effort to secure the erection of a new federal building at Brattleboro, for which Congress has made appropriation. The original bill provided for a postoffice and courthouse, but the plans and estimates by an error provided only for a postoffice, to cost \$80,000. When the oversight was discovered building operations were suspended to permit time in which to secure further appropriation for a building sufficiently large to house both the postoffice and courthouse.

At the last session of Congress the passage of an extra appropriation of \$50,000 was secured for this purpose. It now develops that by suspension of operations at the time when the Brattleboro building was reached by the architects of the treasury department the Brattleboro building lost its place in the order arranged for operation. When the additional appropriation was made the Brattleboro project took a new position on the list which will be reached in the regular order. Meanwhile Brattleboro is said to be in great need of a courthouse.

In the same situation are 33 other buildings throughout the United States which have in some way lost their regular places on the list, and which, owing to the large amount of work ahead in the architects' office, cannot be reached at once. Senator Dillingham with Mr. Haskins, recently had an interview with the assistant secretary of the treasury with a view to securing an order from the Secretary covering all 33 cases so that the work may be resumed.

NEWSBOYS WANT APPRENTICESHIPS ON NEWSPAPERS

President Robrish Tells Publishers Street Salesmen Deserve Consideration

Newsboys of Boston want an opportunity to enter various departments of Boston papers. This came out during a dinner which the executive committee of the newsboys' union gave to the circulation managers of the Boston newspapers at the Boston City Club last night. Benjamin H. Robrish, president of the union, said that as the boys were one of the principal agencies in the increase of a paper's circulation, he believed that they should have first opportunity for apprenticeships which may be open in different branches of the business.

Henry J. Clark of the Clark school of shorthand, offered two scholarships to newsboys. The announcement was greeted with much applause.

Archibald McLellan, editor-in-chief of The Christian Science Monitor, and Louis M. Hammond, business manager of the Transcript, made short speeches in which they indorsed the earnest and enthusiastic way in which Boston newsboys go about their business.

Thomas Downey of the Globe, Timothy Monahan of the Herald and Waldo Ledwidge of the Journal were speakers. Daniel V. Mulken, Abraham Robinson, vice president of the newsboys' union, also spoke. Nathan Sodekson, a former president, was in the chair.

MR. ADEE LEAVES FOR FRANCE
WASHINGTON.—Second Assistant Secretary of State Ade left Washington Wednesday for New York to sail today for France. Mr. Ade expects to spend the next six weeks in a bicycle tour of southern and western France, following a custom which he has observed for several years.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IS A GIANT THAT SERVES MINNEAPOLIS WELL

Always Driving Wealth-Producing Mills, Then Made to Generate Electric Current for Transportation, Great Stream Now Harnessed to Limit, Makes Port of City

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—All cities in this country that exceed Minneapolis in population are situated on navigable waters, and their hopes for future growth, as well as their present prosperity, are largely dependent on this fact.

Since the early days when the first merchants brought their goods by small river steamers, the shallow channel immediately below St. Anthony falls has been used but very little. Nevertheless, the Mississippi river is the giant that has made Minneapolis what it is today.

Falling as it does, fully 100 feet in its course from the northern to the southern limits of the city and discharging 4000 cubic feet of water per second, it furnishes power that it worth millions of dollars to the city annually. It first turns the wheel of the great flour mills. Afterward the same water, in its further descent, moves great hydro-electric generators that supply current for an extensive street railway system. In the last six miles of its course through the city it drops 30 feet more but does no work.

It will not be long, however, before all of this power will be utilized, for the new high dam is nearing completion; and sometime next year, the government engineers state, the water in this lower reach of the river will be raised to the high level; the water will be used a third time for power purposes, and the largest craft that ply the upper Mississippi will be able to receive and discharge cargoes at the foot of Washington avenue.

It is a useful giant, indeed, that first turns the mill wheels and afterward takes the grist to market, and it has been decreed that from now on the great river must remain in harness and work day and night for the people of Minneapolis.

Railroads Took Business

The small steamers of early days worked their way with difficulty to a landing only a mile below the Falls of St. Anthony. The channel was shallow and the current swift; so when the railroads were extended from Chicago they quickly took the business and changed the route of commerce from north and south to east and west.

However, the old shallow channel has served a good purpose in all these years. In testifying before a special congressional committee several years ago, Charles A. Pillsbury, the great miller, said: "We consider the presence of the Mississippi river and the fact that it is kept in a navigable condition, the great regulator of railroad rates. The benefits should not be measured by the tonnage as much as by the possibilities of sending freight by water. The amount of flour shipped out of Minneapolis is something enormous—13,000,000 barrels annually. A great deal of this would go by the Mississippi river, unless the railroads maintained the cheapest rate known in the country—almost."

During the season of navigation the railroads have made very low rates between river points—about one half of what they are between points that lie east and west, and the old fashioned river steamers have not been able to carry bulk freight in carload lots in competition with the railroads so long as the latter had the privilege of recouping themselves by higher charges between non-competitive points.

The railroad car which can be switched to any manufacturing plant or taken to any point in the country, is a much more flexible instrument of transportation than a river steamer or even a modern steel barge, but the latter possesses advantages as a means of carrying certain classes of freight between river points, or for transshipment abroad, that cannot be met by the railroads without doing business at a loss. The actual cost of transportation by rail has been calculated to be four mills per ton per mile, while certain classes of freight are carried at a profit in steel barges over long distances at the rate of one half mill per ton per mile.

Minneapolis ships a trainload of products every 25 minutes, and much of this could be transported by water cheaper

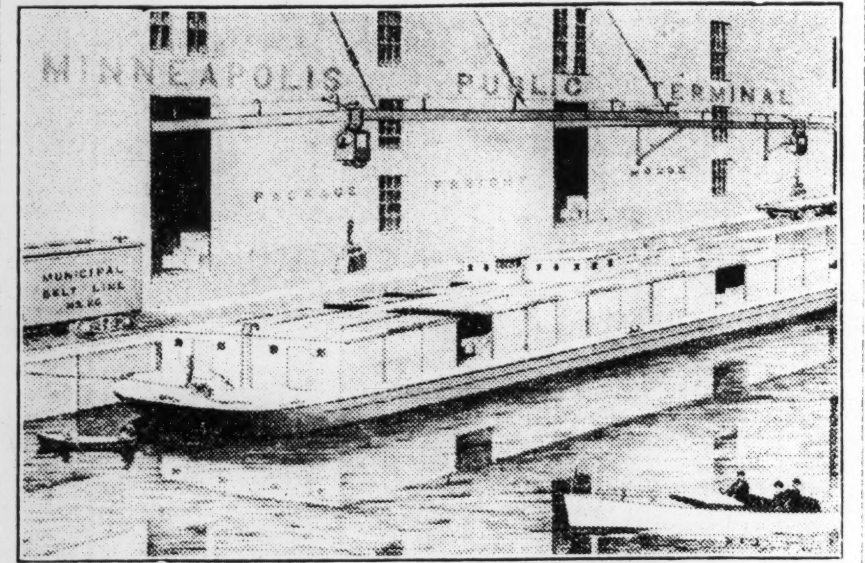
than it is possible for railroads to handle it.

Government engineers not only give positive assurance that the high dam will be completed some time in the season of 1914, but say that a usable channel all the way to New Orleans, that can be depended on at all stages of water, will be ready for use about the same

while modern water carriers take care of business for which they are adapted and relieve the congestion that trunk lines often fail to prevent.

The old-fashioned Mississippi river steamer had only one or two gangways on either side, and no hatches that could be operated from above. Modern steel barges have a large number of gangways and hatchways and no superstructure to interfere with the operation of the traveling electric hoists, or telfers, that are usually attached to modern terminal freight houses. One man operates a hoist that will pick up any load and transfer it, by means of an overhead

FACILITIES ARE PROVIDED BY CITY



Modern barge for river transportation and methods of handling freight illustrated at Minneapolis terminal

time. Congress has appropriated all the money necessary and the work is going on as fast as men can be found to do it.

Herbert Knox Smith, formerly United States commissioner of corporations, said in his report to the President in 1909, "The terminal is the weakest link in the water system, widely nullifying the advantages of cheap water carriage. Channels alone do not give transportation; they should have adequate terminals, properly controlled, in harbors effectively organized."

On the Rhine, and at certain points in this country, notably at New Orleans and San Francisco, municipally owned water terminals, having belt line connections with all railroads and modern hoisting and transferring devices, have been built, and they greatly facilitate freight handling between land and water carriers.

Minneapolis does not intend to be left behind in these matters; and in view of the fact that the opening of the Panama canal will greatly benefit cities on navigable waters, she cannot afford to be. Through the efforts of the Civic and Commerce Association a bill has just been put through the Minnesota Legislature providing a way for the city to acquire, construct and maintain municipal terminals and necessary belt line connections and authorizing a bond issue for the purpose amounting to \$300,000. It is expected that the city council will take up the matter in the very near future and that the work of acquiring land and constructing terminal buildings will be begun before July 1 of this year. This advantage will be taken at the earliest opportunity for moving freight by water, when the high dam is finished.

BILL ATTACKING TAYLOR SYSTEM FILED IN HOUSE

Pepper Measure Proposes to Make Illegal Methods Used in Arsenals and Navy Yards

WASHINGTON.—A bill making it unlawful to establish the Taylor system of shop management in the government arsenals and navy yards has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Pepper of Iowa.

The bill says that it shall be unlawful for any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the United States government to make, or cause to be made, with a stop watch or other time measuring device, a time study of the movements of any such employee, or to pay or cause or allow to be paid to any such employee any premium or bonus as wages or otherwise.

The premium or bonus is not construed to mean any cash reward paid any employee under authority of law for recommendations resulting in improvement or economy in the operation of the plant in which he is employed. Violation of the law is made punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not to exceed six months.

This bill, if passed, will affect the Boston and Portsmouth navy yards and the Watertown and Watervliet arsenals and will afford the remedy sought through petition and otherwise by the employees of these government plants. Had not Representative Pepper introduced the bill some Massachusetts congressman undoubtedly would have introduced it within a short time. Several of them had it under advisement.

Another bill presented by Mr. Pepper provides for 30 days vacation, with pay, each year to employees of navy yards, arsenals, gun factories, proving grounds and supply stations after June 30, 1913.

CONVENTION QUERY ACT VETOED
ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Sulzer Wednesday night vetoed the McClelland bill which sought to provide for the submission to the voters of the state on June 3, the question: "Shall there be an early convention to revise the constitution?" He says that insufficient time is allowed to prepare for such special election.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—That active, progressive, interesting city of the far West, Portland, Ore., has voted to adopt a new charter, which gives her commission government.

In getting commission government she also gets nomination by petition only, non-partisan ballots and elections, and a system of preferential voting for mayor, auditor and four other administrators. Of course, she gets the shortest possible municipal ballot. Commission rule is not a panacea for all municipal ills. But if the citizens will elect fit, public-spirited, vigorous men to office under that simple and economical plan they will stand an excellent chance of getting efficient, businesslike and honest administration.

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LOS ANGELES EXPRESS.—James Bryce, retiring British ambassador and genuine friend and helpful critic of American institutions, declares that no country has shown greater powers of overcoming difficulties than America. The reason is plain enough. In no other country is the machinery of government so fitted to thresh out conflicting opinions and finally put into effect the deliberate and intelligent will of the people after public opinion has once taken definite form. . . . The plain, clear sense of the common people has a way of asserting itself after the politicians have exhausted themselves. Most of the political turmoil is educative and out of it all the people usually emerge in command of the situation.

Compliments United States

Sumner's Approach

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ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.—Summer approaches with a ribbon

Sothorn and Marlowe Present Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"

Shubert theater—"Twelfth Night," by Shakespeare, in five acts and 19 scenes. The cast:

Orsino.....Frederick Lewis
Sebastian.....Walter Connolly
Antonio.....William Harris
A sea captain.....Sidney Mather
Curio.....William Adams
Valentine.....P. J. Kelly
Sir Toby Belch.....Lark Taylor
Sir Andrew Aguecheek.....Malcolm Bradley
Malvolio.....Mr. Sothorn
Fabian.....John S. O'Brien
Feste.....J. Sayre Crawley
A priest.....Frank Bertrand
Olivia.....Miss Lenore Chippendale
Viola.....Miss Lenore Chippendale
Maria.....Miss Millicent McLaughlin

Though one of the least interesting of Shakespeare's romantic comedies, "Twelfth Night" is always enjoyed mildly because of the great variety of interest it offers. The scenes have little intrinsic merit, judged by the poet's accomplishment in his other comedies, but they please for the excellent reason that only one of them is too long to be entertaining to the whole audience.

This is the cell scene, which is a melodramatic here as Mr. Sothorn plays it in full view of the audience. Shakespeare placed this brutal episode "within" the exhibition of brutality, something that holds no interest for a modern audience, however delightful it may have been to the Elizabethan groundlings.

The scene of the roistering was tedious last night too, in spite of Miss McLaughlin's chipper Maria and Mr. Bradley's peevish Sir Andrew, for Lark Taylor was an unfunny Sir Toby.

The rest of the performance delighted the audience. Miss Marlowe again was a tender, a wistful, an altogether charming Viola. She never exaggerates nor shuns a point. She doesn't simulate manliness; no Viola ever did, however much sport they made of their masquerading. This convention of the masquerade must be accepted and forgotten. Miss Marlowe spoke the thoughts of Viola with all the beauty of diction and poetic warmth and variety that she has revealed in many previous performances. There was pretty feminine comedy in her brave outburst of Sir Toby in the duel.

Mr. Sothorn's Malvolio is well-known and widely liked. Except for his mistaken performance of the cell scene he is highly satisfactory to the audience. He has bestowed intense thought on the details of his impersonation and has worked out every inflection and attitude to an exact result. His is the perfection of studied effect, relying never on momentary inspiration. This has always been characteristic of Mr. Sothorn's acting, and this studied, painstaking preparation is what has raised him to the rank he now holds. His pompous steward was a finely etched example of this style of acting perfected.

Mr. Lewis, an engaging actor always, was a romantic figure as Orsino, and emitted his gusty sighs with a sincere feeling for the sentiment of his part. Miss Chippendale was a delight as Olivia, a gentlewoman in every sense, and a dominant figure in all her scenes. Walter Connolly was a boyishly agreeable Sebastian. Mr. Crawley was too dry as the clown and cannot sing. Mr. O'Brien's Fabian was excellent. The minor roles were satisfactorily acted.

The incidental music was sweetly played. The production throughout was quietly pleasing to the eye and the whole performance had that leisurely, refined quality that is so agreeable in all the Sothorn and Marlowe productions.

"Twelfth Night" will be repeated Saturday afternoon of the third week. This evening, "The Merchant of Venice."

DRAMA LEAGUE MEETS

The Drama League of Boston at its annual meeting Wednesday reported a present membership of 2419. There were 160 present. George Pierce Baker was re-elected president. Miss Frances G. Curtis vice-president and Howard J. Savage, secretary-treasurer. A balance of \$550 was reported on hand.

It was voted to discontinue the payment of 25 cents per member yearly to the Drama League of America, owing to dissatisfaction with the returns in literature received, and to decision that the local field must be built up before much financial assistance could be given to national propaganda.

Secretary-Treasurer Savage reported that the Boston branch is the largest in America in the course of his summary of proceedings of the national convention in Chicago; and that 50,000 pieces of third-class and 5000 pieces of first-class mail had been sent out during the past year from the Boston office in the effort to increase attendance at plays the playing committee had believed to be on the whole worthy of support. The total amount expended in the year just closed was \$3141.

Frank Chouteau Brown, reporting for the entertainment committee analyzed the 204 replies received from the members in response to questions sent to all on April 22. Though the opinion on the most widely answered question did not represent more than 10 per cent of the membership, the sentiment seemed to be that the entertainments should be held in theaters rather than halls in the afternoon rather than the evening, that the privilege of the extra ticket was appreciated, that the lectures next year be related to a given topic of the drama, that the talks on repertory movements had been the most interesting, that a feature of talks by stars was the glimpse of the actor in his own personality, and that there was a growing desire for lectures on drama philosophy and construction.

Mr. Brown reported the attendance at the entertainments as follows: George Arliss, 951; Percy Mackaye, 702; Miss

CHEESE MONROE PROSPERITY SOURCE

Main Product of Little Wisconsin City Given Much Credit for Its Substantial Business Blocks and Comfortable Modern Homes

STEADILY DEVELOPING

MONROE, Wis.—This little city of some 3000 population is situated in Green county, 100 miles west of Milwaukee, near the state line, in the midst of a rich farming and grazing country, and owes its chief distinction to the fact that it is the de facto center of the most extensive foreign cheese producing district in the United States. It is mainly to the cheese producing industry that Monroe owes its prosperity, a prosperity evidenced by substantial business blocks, comfortable homes and a happy, peaceful atmosphere of well being.

Never a city of factories, Monroe yet claims several concerns that have developed with the town and are comfortably successful.

Monroe was first chosen as a town site in the territorial days of Wisconsin and is, therefore, among the older towns of the state. The first white men to visit the locality were in search of lead mines, then and since a considerable project in the territory lying west of Green county. From the more general agricultural pursuits of the earlier settlers, attention was directed to the cheese-making industry soon after the arrival in the late sixties of a considerable colony of Swiss immigrants who, although they founded a "distinctly Swiss settlement" in the northern part of Green county, called New Glarus, soon found farm homes in many parts of the county, and their numbers being added to yearly by fresh arrivals from the little European republic, they today comprise a considerable portion of the county and city population.

From the first cheese factory built in the early seventies the industry has

Molly Pearson-Walter P. Eaton, 1350; Maurice Browne, 159; Professor Von Marx, 130; Otis Skinner, 807; Milton Rosmer, 421.

Miss Alice Spaulding, reporting for the drama study committee, said that 48 requests for assistance in choosing plays for amateur acting had been responded to. Of these 36 came from points in Massachusetts; others from scattered points in other New England states and from the West. The committee is planning the publication of an exhaustive list of plays for amateurs.

William Stanley Parker, speaking for the playing committee, said that 38 plays had been attended and 19 bulletined. He explained the difficulty of obtaining consistency in the issuance of bulletins, owing to variation of opinion caused by variation of the makeup of the groups attending plays. It was brought out that the members were satisfied, on the whole, with the work of the playing committee. Mr. Parker concluded with the remark that managers would not be interested in the league unless members buy tickets for bulletined plays.

Robert M. Wernaeer then read a paper on "Our Duties as Playgoers," in which he analyzed the current American stage offerings according to the test of drama as character adjustment. He held that all such drama at present came from abroad, though glimmerings of art thus defined were to be detected in an occasional American play.

Theatergoing should not be for amusement, he held, but should be taken as an opportunity for service.

"A drama league that does not attend bulletined plays is a farce," he said. "It is our duty to go to the theater, to help provide the audiences that will give the needed life to those dramas which point to better things."

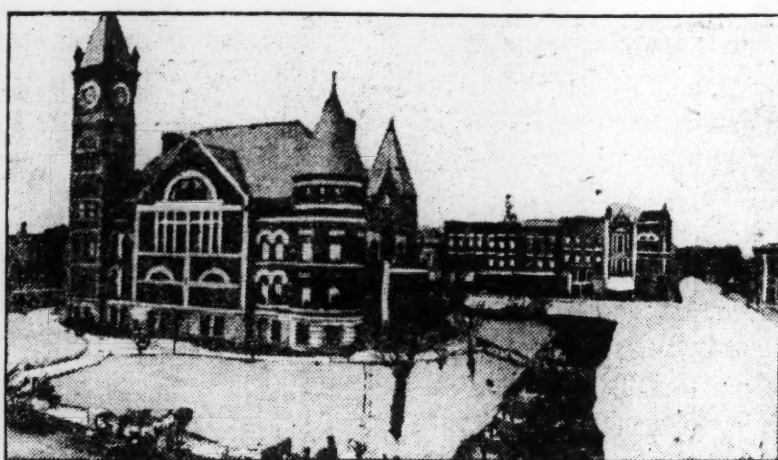
STRATFORD PLAYERS' TOUR

The Shakespeare players from Stratford-on-Avon, headed by F. W. Benson, are to be strengthened for their coming tour of this country and Canada by the reengagement of several of the best players who have acted with the troupe in years past. The start will be made at Toronto in October, with Ottawa to follow. Then the players will visit Chicago, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, and turn eastward for engagements in the spring in the East. Mr. Benson is not inclined to accept the post as master of the pageant of America to be held at the coming Panama exposition, as he cannot see where 5000 players can be obtained for the three months' run of the proposed spectacle.

CHICAGO DRAMA LEAGUE WORK

The educational committee of the Drama League of Chicago, which is in charge of the work of the junior department, has for its purpose a finer appreciation of wholesome drama among children and young people. It cooperates with settlements, libraries, schools and churches.

Plays already performed are "Gringoire," from the French, and three fairy plays by Constance Darcy Mackay. Coming performances include "The Piper," by Josephine Preston Peabody, Hamilton Park, May 17; "The Snowball," by Grundy, and "The Burglars," by Margaret Cameron, Armour square, May 23 and 24; "The Enchanted Garden" and "The Goosehead and the Goblin," Visitation Academy, Evanston, May 21; "The Littlest Girl," by R. H. Davis, and



Court house building and square in city of Monroe, one of the older towns of Wisconsin

grown steadily, until at present, with scores of these factories in operation, it constitutes a firm basis for present and continued prosperity for a considerable section of country. Of late years the milk condensing business has taken firm hold here, the Borden company having a large factory at Monroe and the Helvetia people one at New Glarus.

Monroe is the county seat of Green, and boasts of good schools, a free library, donated by public spirited citizens, a full quota of churches. Many of the more prominent fraternal organizations have active lodges here, and social, literary and musical organizations are well represented, among them the Monroe Woman's Club, the Woman's Relief Society, W. C. T. U., the Badger Concert Orchestra, Choral Union and the City band. Monroe is represented by Company H in the Wisconsin national guard, and the city take pride in the fact that its military organization stands near the head of the list.

The business men also have their organizations in the Business Men's Association and the Twilight Club. The city also boasts of an excellent business college and a county teachers' training

"Proposal Under Difficulties," by J. K. Bangs, Russell square, May 23. Several performances are also planned for June.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S NEW PLAY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie have resumed their special matinees at the Royalty theater, where "Milestones" continues to run as persistently as ever. "The Harbor Water" by Rudyard Kipling will probably find its way to the music halls where it should achieve an easy and natural success. A thoroughly unpretentious piece of work, it has those elements in it which make for popularity with a large class of men.

The author has considerable powers of observation and a fine memory for technicalities. His portraits are therefore excellent likenesses in the photographic sense and very little more is required by the majority of people.

We see a sailor, who has deserted his ship for the most praiseworthy reasons; an unscrupulous money-lender, with a catch phrase; and the sailor's "girl," who is being outrageously persecuted by the money-lending villain. These and other characters and the story itself circulate round the person of a certain marine named Glass. This gentleman is painted in colors as vivid as the coat he wears. The character, or perhaps the situation in which the character is involved, is scrupulously accurate in every detail, the part of the marine being played to the life by G. F. Tutty.

Mr. Kipling is an inveterate sentimentalist; and the curtain descending on a sailor shedding many tears, while the other fine fellows sympathetically refresh themselves, is a picture that sufficiently explains the nature of the play.

"THOMSON"

"Thomson," an unfinished play by St. John Hankin, has been very well completed by Mr. George Calderon. A young lady receives a proposal from a most desirable suitor. He is refused, the lady having given her affections to a certain Thomson. This Thomson is supposed to have perished on the high seas, first performing prodigies of valor.

Thomson, however, turns up, not having gone on that particular ship, but quite ready to be engaged to the romantic young lady who had converted him into a hero. Not that he has the slightest idea of acting up to this role; he likes to be comfortable, and is, in fact, a near relation of the author's "Prodigal Son," and "Constant Love."

The play indeed ends comfortably for everybody. The eligible suitor shoots an escaped lion, and so becomes a hero and the affianced lover of the romantic young lady. While Thomson, confessing he is engaged to a girl in America, takes himself off to probably amuse the leisure of somebody else.

The little comedy, though rather too thin, gives opportunities for acting. Mr. Dennis Eadie is thoroughly amusing as Thomson; and Miss Lottie Venne, in the role of an inconsequently garrulous lady, does all the things that have made her so popular in a line that is entirely her own.

WOMEN ACCUSED AS SMUGGLERS

NEW YORK.—Charges of smuggling have been made against Miss Agnes Mangels and Miss Agnes Tillman of San Francisco, who arrived May 12 on the steamship Amerika. Their gowns and jewels, approximating \$18,000 in value, have been seized by the customs authorities. The seizures include property of Miss Tillman's mother.

school. The Green County Agricultural society holds its annual fair at the excellent exhibition grounds maintained here, and great crowds attend yearly to take in the excellent shows.

Public utilities include gas and electric light and power, water works and independent telephone system.

Points of Welfare

To indicate the financial prosperity of the city and community it may be stated that Monroe has three excellent banks—the First National, Citizens, and the Commercial and Savings—with total deposits of approximately \$2,000,000 and combined resources of \$2,500,000.

In line of progress the city has just inaugurated a season of great activity in permanent street improvements. Many new and attractive homes are being erected, and the business section of the town is being improved.

Two railroads pass through Monroe, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Illinois Central.

While Monroe may never be a large city, it bids fair to remain a prosperous one, showing wholesome development.

\$73,000 PLEDGED FOR EVANGELICAL WORK IN FRANCE

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The American McAll Association opened its thirtieth annual meeting at the First church at Pittsfield yesterday. This association for 30 years has been working hard and successfully in helping in the work of the evangelization of France, and was started by the Rev. and Mrs. Robert W. McAll of England in Paris.

Mrs. A. R. Perkins, treasurer, of Philadelphia, submitted her report from April 6, 1912, until April 6, 1913. It showed that the total receipts were \$72,985.33, and the total expenditures the same amount. There is a cash balance on hand of \$4293.28, but the record literature account is overdrawn \$1245.89, leaving a balance of \$3047.39 in the bank.

Following this report, the Rev. George T. Berry of Englewood, the field secretary, gave a short address telling of the work of the past year and of the work to be attempted in the coming one. A fund of \$75,000 is needed, he said, and of this amount \$73,000 has been pledged. One of the objects of the American association this year will be to raise money for another chapel-boat for the rivers and canals in the north of France. There already are two such boats. The cost of the boat will be \$10,000 and \$40,000 is needed to endow it.

WORKMEN'S BILL MOVES FORWARD

HARTFORD, Conn.—Without a dissenting vote the workmen's compensation bill passed the Senate Wednesday, the 33 senators present voting for it, after all but one of the number of amendments offered had been rejected. The one amendment which prevailed was to clarify the wording of a certain section. The bill now goes to the House.

COURT HOUSE CONTRACT IS LET

STANLEY, N. D.—There were several bidders after the contract for building the new court house. The contract was let to Leighton, Kleppe & Co. of Great Falls, Mont., whose bid was \$46,998 and the lowest.

MAIN STREET IN BELLE PLAINE, IA.



BELLE PLAINE, Ia.—Located in Benton county, about half way between Clinton, Ia., and Omaha, Neb., Belle Plaine, is quite a railroad center, as it is a freight division on the C. & N. W. railroad. Two railroads start from here: The "Pumpkin Vine," running south to the coal mines in southern Iowa, and the I. & M., running to Blue Earth, Minn. A \$50,000 school house was built in 1912. Industries include a large brick and tile factory, employing about 100 men and a large canning factory with a capacity of one million cans per season. Population 4000.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. T. R. Truesdale, signal corps, is relieved from duty as commanding officer and quartermaster of the United States cable boat, and will report to commanding general, eastern department, for assignment to duty as assistant to chief signal officer of that department.

Maj. M. J. Kennedy, medical corps, is relieved from duty at Ft. Shafter, Hawaii, and will sail to San Francisco.

Capt. J. B. Corey, field artillery, will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla., and report to commanding officer.

Capt. Robert D. Carter, seventeenth infantry, is designated as assistant adjutant to the national and international matches.

First Lieut. N. W. Riley, sixteenth infantry, is placed on the list of detached officers.

Capt. W. H. Crompton Jr., thirteenth cavalry, will proceed to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty.

Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, infantry, from Pacific branch military prison, Alcatraz, attached seventh infantry.

Col. Charles M. Truitt, infantry, from twenty-ninth infantry; assigned command Pacific branch, military prison, Alcatraz.

Maj. Henry Page, medical corps, on completion course of instruction, Ft. Leavenworth to Walter Reed general hospital.

Capt. Edward O. Croft, infantry, recruiting officer, to Walter Reed general hospital.

Capt. Edwin A. Hickman, signal corps, from Fort Leavenworth, on graduation of officers of this year's class, army signal school, to office of chief signal officer, Washington, vice First Lieut. Clark Lynn, signal corps, to Seattle, July 1, report to officer in charge of Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system.

Second Lieut. Raymond A. Wheeler, corps of engineers, to Washington Barracks, June 1.

Acting Dental Surgeon Harry M. Deibel, Fort Thomas.

Acting Dental Surgeon Lowell B. Wright, Fort Porter.

Acting Dental Surgeon James G. Morganstar, Letterman general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.

Acting Dental Surgeon Claudius G. Baker, Fort Ogilthorpe, and Acting Dental Surgeon Eugene Milburn, Columbus Barracks.

Capt. Bernard Sharp, third infantry, one month leave of absence.

Maj. Charles Young, ninth cavalry, three months leave of absence.

First Lieut. Ira A. Smith, twelfth infantry, 20 days leave of absence.

Capt. William N. Michel, signal corps, four months leave of absence on relief from present duties.

Navy Orders

Capt. R. S. Griffin, to chief of bureau of steam engineering, May 18, 1913.

Capt. A. P. Niblack, detached naval attaché, Berlin, Germany, to temporary duty navy department.

Lieut. Commander H. I. Cone, detached chief of bureau of steam engineering, to temporary duty bureau of steam engineering.

Lieut. Commander C. H. Fisher, detached the Indiana, to the Alabama.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. F. McConnell, detached the Des Moines, to home, wait orders.

Carpenter W. E. Fitzgerald, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Movements of Vessels

The Red, from Savannah to Charleston.

The Castine and the C-1 arrived at the Norfolk navy yard.

The Panther arrived at Newport.

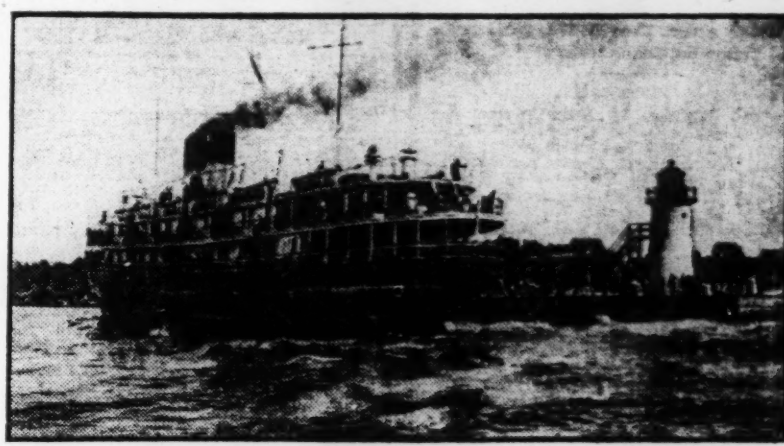
The Maryland arrived at San Pedro.

The Supply, from Yokohama to Guam.

LYNN, Mass.—Many acres of woodland have been destroyed by fire which has been burning since Sunday in the vicinity of Huckleberry hill, between South Lynnfield and Lynnfield centre.

Residents of Lynnfield, Peabody and Saugus have made several unsuccessful attempts to check the spread of the fire aiding Thomas E. Cox, fire warden of Lynnfield, and Frank Newhall, deputy fire warden, while the town of Peabody has sent its fire department. Back fires have been started.

SOUTH HAVEN, MICH., TO HAVE ITS LAKE HARBOR IMPROVED



South Haven harbor entrance and lighthouse, showing steamer City of South Haven

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich.—This place is pleasantly located on the shore of Lake Michigan in the famous fruit belt, which produces luscious peaches, pears, apples, grapes and berries of all kinds.

Its population is approximately 5000, which is increased in summer by thousands of people from Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and other cities, many of whom own summer residences here.

South Haven is the western terminus in Michigan of the Michigan Central and New York Central railway systems. It is 78 miles from Chicago by boat, a delightful ride on commodious steamers. It is a four-hour trip from Chicago by rail. Great improvements in the harbor are being made possible by the contributions of the citizens and appropriations by the city and the federal government, amounting to more than \$310,000.

The schools rank high with others of the state, the high school admitting to the state university. A new high school building is nearly completed at a cost of \$50,000. There are several women's literary clubs, the largest of which, the Scott Club, organized 25 years ago, meets in a pretty stone building of its own.

This city has paved streets, cement sidewalks, telephone system, waterworks, sewers, fire department, three public parks, a Carnegie library and two state banks. The streets are provided with gas and electric light. A new ornamental street lighting system, which has

helped much to beautify the city, was installed recently.

There are many benevolent and fraternal orders, and ground is being broken for a new \$30,000 Masonic temple. The trades, professions and various branches of business are well represented.

One of the industries of South Haven is the manufacture of pianos and pipe organs. There are two piano factories, the Melin-Winkle and the Cable-Nelson. The latter employs about 300 men. The pipe organ factory was started last year and has turned out some fine organs, which have been shipped to large city churches. Another successful industry is the Overton wood carving factory. The basket factory, the oldest and one of the most important during the shipping season, sells many thousands of baskets and fruit packages to fruit growers in the surrounding country.

Attractions around South Haven are many, the main one being the lake, whose beach at this place is one of the finest along its shores, affording opportunities for bathing, rowing and sailing. Residents enjoy launch rides up the Black river, which is famed for its beautiful scenery, and drives through orchards and to many inland lakes.

Another attraction is the golf links, only 10 minutes' walk from the city. Here also are the tennis courts. There are good roads for automobile and many places of interest are reached in this way.

LEADING BANKER AND MERCHANT

Albany, N. Y.



(Albany Art Union)
JAMES H. MANNING

James H. Manning, as president of the National Savings Bank, Albany, N. Y., is the head of an institution that has 18,000 depositors and \$15,000,000 deposits. When he assumed control of the bank 19 years ago, its depositors numbered only 7000 and the deposits amounted to \$8,000,000. The story of Mr. Manning's rise to his present position is an interesting one. As a boy, he started out as an apprentice in the composing room of the Albany Argus, now about to celebrate its hundredth anniversary. When, in 1893, Mr. Manning severed his connection with that newspaper, he had risen to the position of president and managing editor. After leaving the Argus, Mr. Manning became principal owner of the Weed-Parsons printing plant, founded by Thurlow Weed. Mr. Manning is a director of the New York Telephone Company and the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New York, of the National Commercial Bank, the Union Trust Company and the Albany Industrial Building Corporation, and has served the city twice as mayor.



(Albany Art Union)
WILLIAM I. BAKER

William I. Baker is a native of Sharon Springs, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. In 1866 he left his native town for Albany, N. Y., where he found employment in Cantine Tremper's hardware store, then located on the corner of State and James streets, the site now occupied by the Mechanics and Farmers Bank. In 1874 he accepted a clerkship with Maurice E. Viele, then conducting the same business, and remained in that position until 1891, when the present extensive Albany Hardware and Iron Company was organized, of which organization he was an active participant. He won steady advancement in positions of trust, until he became president of the company. Mr. Baker is active in the Masonic fraternity, having served as worshipful master of Ancient City lodge. He is a member of Capital City chapter, Temple Commandery No. 2 and Cypress temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

NEBRASKA SWEEP BY HEAVY WIND

SEWARD, Neb.—Eight persons perished and nearly a score were injured in a tornado here Wednesday. The property loss is estimated at \$50,000. Steps have been taken for relief work.

After passing through here the disturbance continued to the northeast. Reports say that the towns of Tomaro, Lushion, Grafton and McCool Junction were destroyed. Four persons are reported killed at Tomaro and several at McCool Junction.

POLICE DIRECTOR AGREES TO REMAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Police Commissioner William H. Luther notified Mayor Gainer Wednesday night that he desired to withdraw his letter tendering his resignation from the board, and the mayor expressed his gratification at the action. In his letter to the mayor Mr. Luther said that his associates had agreed to relieve him of some of the duties of the office if he would remain on the board.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsmen:

BOSTON
Stefano Badano, 34 Atlantic ave.
Harvey Brown, 308 Cambridge st.
A. F. Holt, 675 Shawmut ave.
G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbus ave.
F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 50 Charles st.
Joseph Margolis, 104 Elliot st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 171 Washington
P. E. Richardson, 538 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 75 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON
H. L. Huswell, 1042 Saratoga st.
A. Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McLaughlin, 80 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 270 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON
Howard Fowler, 1042 Saratoga st.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 305 West Broadway.

ALLSTON
Allston News Co., 1042 Saratoga st.

AMENUE
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

ANDOVER
O. P. Chase.

ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company.

ATTLEBORO
L. H. Cooper.

AYER
Sherwin & Co.

BEVERLY
Beverly News Co.

BRIGHTON
E. F. Perry, 328 Washington st.

BROOKLINE
W. D. Palmer, 430 Washington st.

BROOKLYN
George C. Holmes, 57 Main st.

BURTON
E. M. Thompson, 17 Main st.

CAMBRIDGE
Amie Bros., 1042 Saratoga st.

CANTON
George B. Loring, 1042 Saratoga st.

CHILMARK
Jas. Bradford, 128 Winthrop st.

DANVERS
Danvers News Agency.

DORCHESTER
D. B. Shaugnessy, 275 Cambridge st.

DORCHESTER
James W. Himmelfarb, 2074 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

ROCKPORT
R. H. Hunt, 1466 Dorchester ave.

ROCKPORT
Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

ROCKPORT
M. B. French, 134 Broadway.

ROCKPORT
J. W. McDonald, Glendale ave.

ROCKPORT
J. W. Mills, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
L. M. Harston.

ROCKPORT
Lewis O. West, Broad st.

ROCKPORT
J. W. Batchelder, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
James H. Littlefield, 18 Hyde pk. ave.

ROCKPORT
Frank M. Shortell, 114 Main st.

ROCKPORT
William E. Fox, 20 Franklin st.

ROCKPORT
G. C. Hosmer, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimack st.

ROCKPORT
P. W. Reed, 33 Market square.

ROCKPORT
P. W. Newhall, Lewis cor. Reed st.

ROCKPORT
L. P. Russell, 83 Ferry st.

ROCKPORT
W. H. Shedd, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
W. W. Flood.

ROCKPORT
F. C. Morse, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
Frank H. Peak, 134 Riverside ave.

ROCKPORT
Frank H. Glendon, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.

ROCKPORT
George L. Lawrence.

ROCKPORT
V. A. Rowe.

ROCKPORT
L. Briggs, 161 Purchase st.

ROCKPORT
Fowles News Co., 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
A. S. Peterson.

ROCKPORT
W. W. Davis, 25 Poplar st.

ROCKPORT
Charles A. Smith.

ROCKPORT
Brown & Co.

ROCKPORT
M. F. Charles.

ROCKPORT
R. Allison & Co., 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
A. D. Williams, 140 Dudley st.

ROCKPORT
E. Robbins, 307 Washington st.

ROCKPORT
W. E. Robbins, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
A. E. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.

ROCKPORT
Al Ward, 245 Pearl st., Winter Hill.

ROCKPORT
H. W. Leach, 305 Somerville ave.

ROCKPORT
SOUTH FRAMINGHAM

ROCKPORT
F. Ebor.

ROCKPORT
Springfield, Mass.

ROCKPORT
Roberts Shop, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
Bridge and 520 Main st.

ROCKPORT
C. L. Wirt, 76 Harrison ave.

ROCKPORT
The Snickerbocker, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
W. F. Conklin & Co., 457 State st.

ROCKPORT
Higdon Paint & W. P. Co., 814 State st.

ROCKPORT
Miner & Co., Inc., 310 Main st.

ROCKPORT
Nash & Co., 371 Main st.

ROCKPORT
STONEMAN

ROCKPORT
A. W. Rice.

ROCKPORT
G. F. Briggs, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
W. F. Woodman, 1241 Center st.

ROCKPORT
C. H. Stacey, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
A. V. Harrington, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
T. A. Gost, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
T. A. Gost, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.

ROCKPORT
H. Bukowski, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
WALTHAM

ROCKPORT
F. S. Ball, 900 Main st.

ROCKPORT
W. Towne, 225 Moody st.

ROCKPORT
W. J. Kewer, 18 Church st.

ROCKPORT
WEST NEWTON

ROCKPORT
L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

ROCKPORT
WYOMOUTH

ROCKPORT
C. H. Smith.

ROCKPORT
WINCHESTER

ROCKPORT
Winchester News Co.

ROCKPORT
MOORE & PARKER.

ROCKPORT
F. A. Easton.

ROCKPORT
CONNECTICUT

ROCKPORT
BRIDGEPORT

ROCKPORT
Bridgeport News Co., 248 Middle st.

ROCKPORT
THE CONNECTICUT NEWS CO., 204 State st.

ROCKPORT
MAINE

ROCKPORT
BATH - L. B. Swan.

ROCKPORT
LEWISTON

ROCKPORT
N. D. Estey, 1042 Saratoga st.

ROCKPORT
PORTLAND

ROCKPORT
J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st.

ROCKPORT
NEW HAMPSHIRE

ROCKPORT
W. C. Gibson, 100 North Main st.

ROCKPORT
Eugene Sullivan & Co., 1 No. Main st.

ROCKPORT
T. M. Todd, 12 Hanover st.

ROCKPORT
NASHUA - F. P. Trow.

ROCKPORT
PORTSMOUTH

ROCKPORT
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress st.

ROCKPORT
RHODE ISLAND

ROCKPORT
WESTERLY - A. N. Nash.

ROCKPORT
VERMONT

ROCKPORT
NEWPORT

ROCKPORT
ST. JOHNSBURY

ROCKPORT
Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.

HELP WANTED-MALE

BARBER-In city, \$12. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH One who can drive and shoe and help on jobbing. F. W. BLAKE, 34 West St., Danvers, Mass.

BLACKSMITH weld axles and tires. In Lawrence, \$3.50 day. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

BOOKKEEPER (Protestant) in city, one with knowledge of stenography, \$10-12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY WANTED (14-18) for general office work. Apply to Mr. Gifford, CARTERS BROS., 229 First st., E. Cambridge, Mass.

BOY wanted for errands. Apply G. H. WHEELER CO., 53 Devonshire st., Room 8.

BOY WANTED to start in the wholesale dry goods business; must be willing to start at a nominal salary, but with prospect of advancement as merited; only those who are earnest need apply. WALKER TETSON COMPANY, 82 Main and Lincoln sts., Boston.

CHIEF for all-round work in commercial hotel. M. A. DUMMEY, Prop., Tilton, N. H.

CHIEF for summer hotel, coast of Maine; thoroughly experienced; strictly temperate; first class references. Address FRANKLIN BURNHAM, 100 Summer ave., Reading, Mass.

CUTTER AND CREAMER in Chelsea, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED Man with several years experience for miscellaneous work on layouts and equipments with large manufacturing plant. Apply W. H. McELWAIN CO., 33 Congress st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN experienced on gasoline engine designs. In Camden, Me. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

ELECTRICIAN, at on house wiring and repairs; best pay, steady employment. J. DALY, 22 Boylston st., Cambridge.

ENGINEER, third class man, to run gasoline engine, one experienced on spraying machine, in Chelsea. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

ENGINEER WANTED at hotel; prefer man experienced at laundry work; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

EXPERIENCED STRIPPER and downer, machine hand, in Malden. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

FIREMAN ANTI-SEMI, first class, day work; steady work and good wages. Apply, giving references, JAMES & E. H. WILSON, 1042 Saratoga st., Boston.

FISH CUTTER, in city, \$12-14. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL MAN, about hotel wanted; painting, carpentering, etc. in morning. GEO. H. FRESCOTT, 15 State Park Hotel, Winthrop.

IRON WORKER (young man), in city, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

MACHINIST, in Lynn, 25-27 1/2 hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

MATRESS FINISHER, in city, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

MILL MAN, experienced in feeding wheels with rubber, in Watertown, \$10 to start. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

PAINTER (carriages), \$3-3.50 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

PAINTERS and paperhangers, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

PRESSMAN, metal, in Chelsea, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

PRESSMAN (moulding), in Charles- town, 20c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

RELIABLE BOY WANTED to run elevator; one who lives at home; perfect call mornings between 9 and 11. DELETA ROOM, 424 Boylston st., Boston.

SHEAR HAND, in Lynn, 25c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

SHIPPER, assistant, in Boston Falls, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

SHOE REPAIRER (finishing machine), in Boston. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, in city, \$10-12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

TAILORS and bushmen, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

TEACHERS - Wanted, 2 experienced teachers for primary and grammar grades. Normal graduates preferred. Address LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

TEACHERS - Wanted, competent and successful teachers of college preparatory work; must be college-bred men and gentlemen; must have good references. Address LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

TINSMITH, in Lynn, 30c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

UPLISTER (repair), in Roxbury, \$12-14. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

WANTED - Experienced night watchman with training; good references; good wages. Apply SAGMOR RUBBER MFG. CO., Saugus, Mass.

WANTED - Smart errand boy, living in Back Bay with parents; apply at PRINCE CLEANING CO., 184 Massachusetts st., Boston.

WANTED - Experienced watchmaker; one able to engraving preferred. Apply by mail only to H. T. Magid, mgr., REGAL JEWELRY CO., 64 Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass.

WANTED - Strong young man about 18, to work on delivery truck; opportunity to advance; must be college-bred men and gentlemen; must have good references. Address LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED - Man and wife from July 1 to Sept 15 at the Oak Bluffs Country Club, Oak Bluffs, Mass.; must be thoroughly capable of service and must be able to entertain. Address J. H. CARR, P.O. Box 100, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED - Man to work around the garden and lawns; must be strictly temperate. Apply to MANAGER AQUATICUM, 100 Squantum, Boston.

WANTED - Bright, well-educated boy to learn printing trade; must be 16, graduate grammar school, good in spelling and English, willing to work and study; one prospect for ambitious lad; write fully in own hand. Apply by letter only to STEWART & CO., 1042 Saratoga st., Boston.

WANTED - Temperate, honest farmer to drive horses and assist foreman on farm; good home and permanent position; to right man; state age and wages expected. W. STUART, Berlin, Mass.

HELP WANTED-MALE

WANTED - First class job compositor; references of previous employers desired; state wages and experience. THE W. B. CROMBIE CO., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED - Chauffeur, one who has had experience and thoroughly understands care of car, and is capable of making repairs. Address J. H. ALPHEMPT, care of Jesse Carpenter, 1042 Saratoga st., Boston.

WANTED - Experienced Victoria sales man; salary and commission. HENRY KAHN, 509 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED - Family of three adults, two women and one man, to work on large poultry plant; beautiful location, 4 miles from town; we will pay high wages; start, but want only people capable of earning high pay when they have learned their work. WHITMAN FARM, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

WANTED - First class machinists, motor chassis assemblers, blacksmiths, J. & L. operators, drill hands and turners, apply by letter to employment department, KELLY SPRINGFIELD MOTOR TRUCK CO., Springfield, Mass.

WHEELWRIGHT, in Mattapan, \$18-20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

WOODWORKER (carriages), in Quincy, \$15-18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

YOUNG MAN wanted for light work on my vegetable farm; no having or milking; must be a man of good habits; references considered. C. F. STEVENS, 650 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

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RATES

DISPLAY: 1 TO 12 TIMES, PER LINE, 15c; 13 TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 26 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 14 LINES TO THE INCH.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

SET SOLID: 1 OR 2 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 3 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 12 LINES TO THE INCH.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 605 Scripps Building

HARDWARE

Walter E. Williams
Cash Hardware

We sell strictly for cash only, hence have no bookkeeping or collection expenses and no losses in bad accounts. This enables us to sell cheaper and give you more for your money.

A TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK.
856 7th St., Between E and F.
PHONES: Main 2539, Home 2908.

PAINTS

Jones Moore Paint House
1261 Fifth Street
Wholesale and Retail.
Young in Business, but Old in Paint Experience.
Ask for Handsome Free Booklet

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Lory Parisian Cleaning Co.
We are the only native French Cleaners and Dyers in San Diego. Our work has no equal. Phones Home 4129, Home 1586, Main 2886. Is now located at 3841 Seventh St., between Robinson and University aves.

DELICATESSEN AND GROCERS

HAMILTONS
6th and C Sts.
Staple and Imported Groceries
"Own Baking" Products
Delicatessen
Home Cooked Foods
California Fruits and Vegetables

Merchants in San Diego
Will Find It Convenient to Send Advertising to the Monitor
To MISS J. E. BRACHMANN,
605 Scripps Bldg., San Diego

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

PIANOS—CINCINNATI

CECILIAN AND OTHER PLAYER PIANOS

The EVERETT
JOHN CHURCH, HARVARD AND DAYTON PIANOS
The Church-Beinkamp Co.
A safe, dependable and easy place to buy a Piano or Player Piano.
SE Fourth and Elm Sts., CINCINNATI

CLEANING AND DYEING
ATTENTION—We clean and dye all kinds of garments and household articles equal to new, prices cheerfully submitted if desired, parcel post packages prepaid; all express charges on orders amounting to \$5.00 we pay both ways. Use the parcel post when you can. **THE FRENCH BENZOL DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.**

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.—CINCINNATI

Bankhardt's
TRUNKS
LEATHER GOODS
435-440 BACE ST.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
SAFETY RAZOR BLADES a specialty, sharpened superbly, all kinds 25c dozen. J. H. SIMONS, 3274 East 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

Frank E. Cox, J. R. Reid, L. P. Gowing, A. H. Thayer, G. F. Lucas, G. H. Taylor, W. F. Barrett and H. A. Feindel have been appointed by the Merchants' and Business Men's Association to arrange for the annual merchants' day outing and athletic games.

William C. Crawford head master of the Boston Trade School for Boys will lecture on industrial education in the Greenwood school hall, tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the Parents Association.

WINCHESTER

At the public library for the next 10 days there will be an exhibition of photographs showing the various stages in the manufacture of cotton and silk.

Upon petition of Frank A. Cutting and others, the town is considering beautifying the ponds and banks of all of the streams of water in the town, pumping out and cleaning the ponds, planting shrubbery and grass, and improving their appearance.

EVERETT

Conferees are being held by the officials of the New England Gas and Coke works with their employees relative to a petition received from the employees asking for additional pay and other matters.

Petitions are in circulation asking the city government to construct an overhead bridge across the Boston & Maine tracks at the end of West street and Wellington avenue.

ARLINGTON

The Sunshine Club of Arlington Heights has elected Mrs. William E. Lloyd president.

June 25 has been set as the date of the dedication of the new Robbins memorial Town Hall building at Massachusetts avenue and Academy street. Gov. Eugene N. Foss and Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh will be the chief guests of honor.

LEXINGTON

The Lexington Public School Association has elected Ralph G. Wells president.

The Lexington post-office is to be moved from its present quarters on Massachusetts avenue to the store formerly occupied by the Lexington Hardware Company, with entrances at 428 Massachusetts avenue and 5 Waltham street. This change will be perfected during June.

MELROSE

Aldermen propose to divide ward 7 into two precincts, this being the first city ward to be separated into precincts, and to have voting booths at Forest and Lebanon streets and Grove street near Main street. The residents of the ward are to confer with the aldermen Friday evening on the question.

READING

Mrs. George F. Nowell, 48 Linden street, has given the use of her home for Sunday evening Episcopal services, for the benefit of Reading people who have heretofore attended the Wakefield church. The Rev. James J. Cogan, the Wakefield rector, will give the sermon each week.

HANOVER

The Drinkwater Firemen's Association will hold an entertainment at Library hall Friday evening.

CAMBRIDGE

City Electrician Timothy C. O'Hearn has decided upon a change in the method of lighting the city's streets which, he says will result in a saving of \$12,000 a year. He will use 200-candlepower lights on the side streets instead of arc lights, also groups of three 80-candlepower incandescent lamps on the main streets. The changes will be made soon.

The addition to the Cambridge home at 360 Mt. Auburn street will be officially opened on Wednesday, May 21.

CONCORD

M. W. Fisher of Watertown, for 10 years a member of the Massachusetts highway commission, has been appointed superintendent of the highways in this town. He will enter upon his new duties June 1.

The object of the recently organized Concord Civic League is to inform and organize public sentiment in subjects pertaining to the public welfare of the town.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Matrons Club is arranging for a concert in town hall June 13.

Members of East Bridgewater grange have accepted an invitation to attend a mock trial to be given by Bridgewater grange May 25 in Odd Fellows hall, Bridgewater.

The annual May party of the ladies sewing circle of the New church will be held this evening in Elmwood hall.

MEDFORD

The non-commissioned officers of the Lawrence Light Guards have formed an association for the purpose of creating more interest in the militia. An associate membership has been prepared and it is also proposed to invite members of the high school battalion to join company E upon graduation from school.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

This evening Howard Lodge K. of P. will hold its first annual ladies' night in Grange hall.

Monday evening an entertainment will be given in the First Baptist church under the auspices of the Brotherhood.

QUINCY

A party will be held in the Colonial hall Friday evening.

The Rev. Dr. A. L. Hudson of the First Unitarian church will deliver the address before Paul Revere post 88, G. A. R., Memorial day.

RANDOLPH

Capt. Horace Niles post 110 G. A. R. and other patriotic organizations, will attend a memorial service at the Baptist church Sunday, May 25.

CHELSEA

The first annual debate between the boys' club and the girls' club of the high school will be held this evening.

There will be a concert at the A. M. E. church this evening.

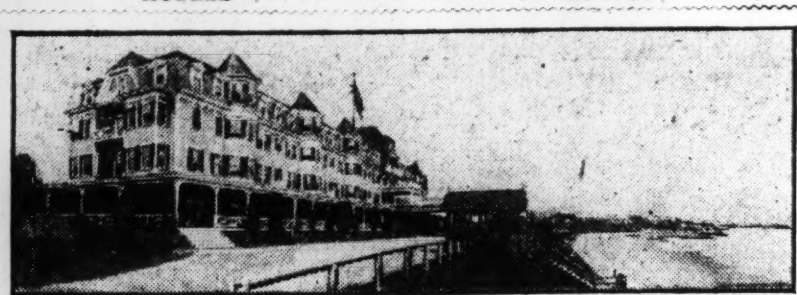
REVERE

Plans have been accepted for a nine-room frame house to cost \$5000 for a Baptist parsonage and work will be begun very soon.

WEYMOUTH

Dorothea Dix tent, D. of V., has opened a three-day fair in Grand Army hall.

HOTELS



Hotel Preston AND COTTAGES

OPENS JUNE 20th

J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor, also Proprietor of the Hotel, White Plains, N. Y. The popularity of this resort is due to the natural beauties, the good taste shown in all departments, the cuisine, which is confessedly superior and unexcelled, and the attentive and intelligent service throughout. The hotel and cottage rooms have that comfortable and homelike semblance not often found in a resort hotel. Every outdoor and indoor amusement, best bathing beach in New England, morning and evening concerts by soloists from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Boston office, 322 Colonial Bldg., Phone Oxford 3783.



Hotel Washington

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

A modern hotel of 7 stories, 175 rooms. Opened Jan. 1st, 1913. Within one block of shopping center. Quiet and elegant surroundings. Free bus. GEORGE A. DIXON, Manager.



REAL ESTATE—PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE—Lowest country place in America at Ardmore, Pa., eight miles from Philadelphia, Pa. House copied from celebrated old English home; all modern conveniences. Situated in the midst of one hundred acres; woodland, creek; stables; outbuildings; several cottages. Address GIRARD TRIST CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

*SOME INVESTIGATION of a business with the help of trained men often saves an investor a lot of regrets. We try to make our services worth while to both parties to every transaction that we handle. We think it good business and besides it's honest. Write Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th St., New York.

*IF YOU WILL DROP in at this office we shall enjoy showing you a lot of original letters from some of the people for whom we have done business. If you contemplate making an investment, either with or without services, in a substantial business, it should be worth your while. Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th St., New York.

*WE HAVE FACILITIES and connections such that we can get detailed reports on an entire industry. If you are contemplating an important business investment it might be worth your while to see us first. Write or call on Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th St., New York.

HARRIS-DIBBLE CO., New York

REAL ESTATE

A PLEASANT VILLAGE HOME—Cottage house 7 rooms, town water, electric st. lights and cars pass; barn 18x20; about 1 acre lots; apple and plum trees; fruit trees under hydrant protection; handy to everything; \$1200, part cash. MANN & SMITH, Room 3, Nassau bldg., South Framingham.

BARGAIN in 100-acre farm, 10-room house; barn 30x50 with outbuildings; 70 fruit trees, large wood lot. Send for full description. MANN & SMITH, room 3, Nassau bldg., South Framingham.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED, contains 500 descriptions and illustrations, free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

LIST your properties now for quick sales; no charge unless sold. Send for descriptive blank. Dept. C BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 No. Market St.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

REAL ESTATE—WISCONSIN

BEAUTIFUL LAKE GENEVA—FOR SALE—Fine lake shore summer and winter city homes, all ready for occupancy, at bargain prices; also farms. For information apply to CH. H. WILLYZ, 518 Center St., Tel. 119 Black, Lake Geneva, Wis.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

AN ESTABLISHED legitimate building contracting business in New York city, needs additional capital of \$50,000 to \$100,000, together with new partner who will live in and conduct business in New York city. Particulars given. Add. CONKLIN & REID, attorneys, 31 Nassau St., New York city.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A small single house by a family of 3; must be modern, in good repair, on direct car line from Park St. and in good neighborhood and with pleasant surroundings. Tel. CALVIN TYSON, 6 Beacon St., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET—Nicely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; all outside rooms; near Fenway; good janitor service. 46 Westland ave., Suite 6.

\$21-840 HUNTINGTON AVE.—Sunny apartment, 5 outside rooms and bath; all improvements; back piazza.

BOARD AND ROOMS

HAVE LARGE FRONT ROOM with 5 windows; up one flight; would rent to elderly person with or without board. MRS. L. WHITTIER, 64 Hemenway St.

ROOMS

CAMBRIDGE Y. M. C. A.—Single and double rooms to rent for men; shower baths, etc. 820 Mass. ave. (6 minutes from Park St.).

SUMMER BOARD

COME AND SEE US at Marlborough, Mass., where we have all conveniences and comforts, with beautiful lake, fishing, with trees, piazzas, hammocks, croquet, etc. For particulars address G. E. BICKNELL, West Main St. and Lakeside ave., Marlborough, Mass.

AUTO SERVICE

CADILLAC 5-pass. car; minimum rates, 25 cents per mile, \$3 per hour, \$20 1/2 per day. Tel. Brookline 4740. J. S. ODOM.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Sims TRADE MARK MALTED WHEAT

Will be awarded a regular place on your breakfast menu, to the delight of your whole family, once you learn of its DELIGHTFUL FLAVOR and WHOLE-SOME NOURISHING qualities.

As a part of our 1913 advertising appropriation, we have arranged to send a full sized package of SIMS MALTED WHEAT to any post office address in the U. S. A. via prepaid parcel post on receipt of 25 cents, if your grocer fails to supply it.

(Send coin or parcel postage.)

FARM LANDS—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM the Canadian Pacific, one-twentieth down—balance in 10 equal annual payments; loan up to \$2000 to improve your farm—can be paid off in 20 years; all per cent interest; good, rich land in Western Canada—for every kind of farming—from \$11 to \$30 an acre; this offer only to farmers or men who will actually occupy or improve the land; we supply best live stock at actual cost—give you the benefit of expert work on our demonstration farms—equip you with a Ready-Made farm prepared by our Agricultural Experts if you don't want to wait for a crop; all these land, on or near railways—near established towns; FREE BOOKLETS on Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan. Address R. J. THORNTON, Colonization Agent, 112 West Adams St., Chicago.

SUMMER PROPERTY—MICHIGAN

FOR SALE—Best located summer homes; two hours from Chicago; surrounded by Edgewater Estates on East Shore Lake Michigan; adjoining beautiful EDGEWATER CLUB, OPEN MAY 20TH TO SEPT. 20. High class at reasonable cost. EDGEWATER CO., 1538 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago. Tel. Central 1429.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's country home, Lake Shore drive, 2 1/2 miles south of St. Joseph, Mich.; modern house, garage, 10 rooms, fruit, BOX NEX, 1510 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

SUMMER PROPERTY—ILLINOIS

FOR SALE, rent or exchange for 2 flats, fur, bungalow; city conven., on lake; 33 mi. from Chicago; beautiful view; very easy terms. D-6, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

TIMBER LAND

10,000 ACRES hardwood and pine timber; water and rail transportation; easy logging; will cut 8000 feet to acre. H. S. NICHOLS, 650 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER desires to let office premises, nicely furnished and centrally located. Address D 84, Monitor Office.

STORAGE

SUFFOLK Storage Warehouse Company
100 NORTHAMPTON ST., Boston, Mass. Packers and Forwarders of Household Effects, Pianos, Wedding Gifts, etc. Estimates Furnished Without Charge. 907 separately locked rooms for storage; also a well appointed steam heated Piano and Art Room. Telephone Roxbury 323

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
GENUINE MARZIPAN
The delicious German confection in plain or natural colored fruit forms. Prepared from granulated almonds. \$1.00 per box postpaid; 1/2 lb. 55c. C. A. SCHULTZ, 147 Wells St., Chicago. Tel. North 1706.

550 VARIETIES
QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP
81 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

BOOKS
HIGHEST PRICES paid for Stoddard Lectures, Burton Holmes Travelogues, Eldridge's Histories, Encyclopedia Britannica, Book of Knowledge, Century Dictionaries; fine sets and complete libraries in any number of volumes; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, Williams building, 549 Washington St., Boston.

TRAVEL
Small Private Party
Sailing June 28, Naples to Liverpool. Four ports of call. Coaching, motoring, chalet, mountain passes, etc. References required. Two vacancies in outside state rooms. K. S. UMSTED, 509 W. 122d St., New York.

LAWYERS
WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
New York address 803 W. 180th St.

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.
ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

Advertisements
Intended to appear in all editions of Saturday's Monitor
Should reach The Monitor office
Not Later Than Friday Afternoon
To insure proper Classification.

POULTRY

Your Country Estate
will be doubly attractive if you have a few pheasants, peafowl or ornamental ducks. These birds are as hardy as domestic fowl. We have a complete stock at attractive prices.
THE Park & Pollard Co.
71 Canal St., Boston

POULTRY

REDUCE the cost of living by buying this house; price \$10, capacity 13 hens; write for free circular showing 24 different cuts. E. C. YOUNG BOX CO., Randolph, Mass.
HATCHING EGGS and baby chicks from prize winning rose comb Rhode Island Reds, White Orpingtons, Golden Seabirds, Bantams. VALENTINE PETZOLD, 7040 Lowe ave., Chicago, Ill.
ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds; eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15, 6 settings for \$3. BURTON A. EDWARDS, Beloit, Wis.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

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Stock Market Shows Downward Tendency

A SHARP DROP IN FERTILIZER STOCKS TODAY

American Cotton Oil and Agricultural Chemical are Weak Features in Market—Brooklyn Rapid Transit Erratic

LOCAL STOCKS MIXED

A few stocks showed abrupt declines during the early sales in the New York market this morning. Among these were American Cotton Oil and Canadian Pacific. Other issues recorded small price changes. It was a very narrow and quiet market.

The sentiment is still unchanged. Traders persist in a bullish attitude. About the only true stocks make any appreciable advance in when shorts decide to cover. There is insignificant buying for investment. A little more activity is noticeable in bonds indicating some investment in this class of securities.

There was little feature to be noted in local business. There was some shading of prices here and there but pressure was not apparent. Agricultural Chemical slumped heavily.

Weakness of the fertilizer stocks was the feature of the New York market during the first half of the session. American Cotton Oil was off 1/2 at the opening at 42 1/2. It declined to 39 1/2 and recovered a good part of the gain. Virginia Carolina Chemical and Agricultural Chemical also declined sharply. The latter opened off 1/2 at 49 1/2 and dropped to 47 1/2.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was inclined to be strong on expectation of a dividend increase but it fluctuated erratically.

New Haven showed some strength. On the local exchange it opened up 1/4 at 104 1/4 and advanced more than a point further. Boston Elevated was off 1/4 at the opening at 89 1/4 and it dropped to 88 1/4 before Boston & Maine was up 1/2 at 57. Quincy opened up 1/2 at 65 1/2, improved to 66 and dropped 3 points on announcement of a reduction in the dividend.

At the beginning of the last hour prices were around the low points of the forenoon. Amalgamated Copper was off more than a point from last night's closing. Wolverine was weak on the local exchange. Rutland preferred declined sharply.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS EARNINGS

The combined net earnings available for dividends of the subsidiary companies of the Massachusetts Gas Companies, for the month of April were \$257,193, an increase of \$10,526 or 4.64 per cent compared with the corresponding month a year ago. The March earnings increased \$37,900, or 7.1 per cent.

The net earnings of the subsidiary companies for the 10 months ended April 30 were \$2,386,270, which compares with \$1,995,305 in the corresponding period of last year.

LONDON METAL CLOSING
12:00. Copper 128 1/2. Spot 128 1/2. Futures 128 1/2. Market weak. Sales spot 500 tons. Futures 100 tons. Spot, off 1/2. Futures, off 1/2. Best selected copper 275 down 10s. Pig tin ended work, spot 22 1/2, off 1/2. Future 22 1/2, off 1/2. Spanish pig lead 118 1/2, down 1/2. Cleveland warrants 70s, unchanged. Spelter 22 1/2, down 1/2.

NEW YORK CURE
NEW YORK—Cure market irregular. Western Pacific 4s, 81 1/2. Standard Oil N. Y. 4s, 81 1/2. Nipissing 84 1/2. Kent Lake 3 1/2. 100 1/2. Greene Cananea 60 1/2.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA
Stockholders of the National Bank of North America which went down in the 1907 crash have received their 20 per cent dividends in liquidation.

THE WEATHER
UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Showers tonight and Friday; warmer Friday; moderate east to south-east winds.

WASHINGTON The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Showers tonight and Friday; warmer Friday in the interior; moderate east to southeast winds. The weather in other sections is generally fair. Low temperatures near or below the freezing point, prevailing in the greater part of northern New England last night. The barometer is high over the St. Lawrence valley and New England and low over the western lake region.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 53.12 noon 63.40
Average temperature yesterday, 60.12

IN OTHER CITIES
(Maximum)
Washington 62. San Francisco 58.
New York 58. Portland, Me. 58.
Nantucket 58. Pittsburgh 58.
Buffalo 58. Albany 58.
Philadelphia 58. Chicago 58.
Kansas City 58. Denver 58.
Jacksonville 58. St. Louis 58.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 4:23. High water 7:13 p. m.
Sun sets 6:58. Low water 7:13 p. m.
Length of day 14:25

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:28 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

| | Open. | High | Low | Last Sale |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Am. Chamberlains 41st | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Amalgamated | 74 1/2 | 74 3/4 | 73 1/4 | 73 |
| Am. Ag. Chem. | 49 1/4 | 49 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 |
| Am. Can. | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 | 32 |
| Am. Can. pf. | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 |
| Am. Cities pf. | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 |
| Am. Cotton Oil | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 39 3/4 | 40 |
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 |

Great Development in Packing Industry Investment News

DECLINE IN MARKET PRICE OF NEW HAVEN DEBENTURE BONDS

Nearly a Fifteen-Point Drop for the 4s of 1956 in Four Years and Other Issues Experience Losses—Future Probable Financing of the Company

The prolonged decline in New Haven stock has hardly been more serious than the reduction in market value of the bonds, particularly the debentures. A number of the New Haven issues are listed on the New York stock exchange, but barring the two convertible bonds, sales are infrequently recorded. The market for the non-convertible debentures is among the bond houses. At the moment the debentures are quoted on a 5 per cent basis, but as there have been only a few scattered trades recently in these bonds it is difficult to quote other than a nominal market.

A 5 per cent basis on the 4s of 1956 represents a price of 82½. The same bond sold at 89½ in December last, as high as 94½ in 1911, 95½ in 1910 and 96½ in 1909; in other words, there has taken place nearly a 15-point decline in four years. The 3½s of 1954 should sell at 74 to yield 5 per cent. This is a 6½-point drop from December, and compares with 88, the high price of 1908.

New Haven's funded debt, including that of merged roads assumed, is 70 per cent in the form of debentures. Of \$204,600,000 bonds outstanding at the beginning of the present fiscal year, \$143,700,000 were debentures and \$60,880,000 mortgages on subsidiary roads.

The two principal debenture issues of the New Haven are convertible into stock, one currently and the other in about 10 years. There are \$39,029,000 of the 6s, and \$30,000,000 authorized of the 3½s, which was cut down by conversion to \$10,127,400 as of Jan. 1, 1913. In the general weakness of New Haven securities these issues have stood the severest losses. The 6s have dropped from 146 in 1909 to 110 this year, and the 3½s, which, following the stock (convertible

GOOD INCREASE IN METAL OUTPUT OF EASTERN STATES

WASHINGTON—The total value of the mine output of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in the eastern or Appalachian states in 1912, according to H. D. McCaskey of the United States geological survey, was \$13,470,276, against \$11,787,942 in 1911 and \$10,127,304 in 1910. The figures for 1912 represent the production of 93 mines, of which 50 were gold placer mines, many of them small.

The total gold output from all mines was 10,763.24 fine ounces, valued at \$222,496, an increase over the production of 1911 of 8,053.72 ounces in quantity and of \$63,126 in value. The silver output, recovered entirely as a by-product in refining the gold, copper and lead produced, was 96,523 fine ounces, valued at \$39,361, a decrease of 11,882 ounces in quantity but an increase of \$2066 in value.

Of the gold output in 1912 the placers yielded 774.83 ounces, against 1,447.28 ounces in 1911, and the quartz or deep mines produced 9,988.41 ounces, against 569.04 ounces in 1911. The copper mines produced 562.60 ounces in 1911 and 443.50 ounces in 1912, and the lead mines produced 241.92 ounces in 1912. Of the 50 producing gold placers in 1912, there were 23 in Georgia, 22 in North Carolina, and five in South Carolina. There were 33,813 short tons of siliceous ores sold or treated from Appalachian gold mines in 1912, of which 14,338 tons were mined in North Carolina, and 12,338 tons in South Carolina, chiefly from the well known Jola and Haile mines, which are the largest two gold mines east of the Black hills. The average recovery of gold (in-

A NEW UNION PACIFIC PLAN

SAN FRANCISCO—The Chronicle declares that Union Pacific has framed a new plan for the Harriman merger dissolution, which it will submit to Attorney-General McReynolds, probably after informally submitting it to the California railroad commission, with which an understanding is desired before the plan is made public.

The feature of the new plan is asserted to be the desire of Union Pacific to buy Central Pacific, but the purchase offer is said to be reduced from \$103,000,000 to \$91,000,000.

Union Pacific is also declared to be willing to withdraw, under certain conditions, its demand for exclusive privileges over Southern Pacific's Benicia cut-off, thus opening the latter equally to Atchafalpa and Western Pacific.

LOOSE-WILES CO.'S SALES

CHICAGO—Interests close to the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company say the sales of that organization this far this year have increased about 15 per cent compared with those of the same period last year. The gain will be a great deal larger next autumn when the company begins to get the benefit of additional capacity.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 61½; Mexican dollars 48c, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver 28½, unchanged.

UNITED FRUIT EXPANSION IN DOZEN YEARS

Growth of Business and Earnings During the Period Has Been Remarkably Rapid—Good Increase in the Surplus

PURCHASE OF ACREAGE

The recent note issue by United Fruit to finance its foreign expansion makes pertinent a review of the very rapid growth of the company during the last 12 years, during which time its capitalization has increased \$35,000,000, not including this issue of notes, and its assets have increased \$50,000,000, the difference of \$15,000,000 being surplus earnings invested in the property.

The general expansion of the company may be seen concisely from the balance sheets of 1900 and 1912, which compare as follows:

| | 1912 | 1900 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Plant and equipment | \$23,141,627 | \$12,944,459 |
| Investments | 23,019,604 | 1,244,000 |
| Current assets | 10,116,684 | 2,572,780 |
| Advance payments | 328,553 | 188,411 |
| Various accounts | 650,854 | — |
| Total | \$57,056,322 | \$16,949,732 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Capital stock | \$35,000,000 | \$11,382,100 |
| Bonds | 2,210,000 | 85,000 |
| Paid-up money obligation | 68,276 | — |
| Current liabilities | 4,281,961 | 4,322,310 |
| Surplus | 16,495,828 | 1,159,441 |
| Total | \$57,056,322 | \$16,949,732 |

In 1900 current liabilities exceeded current assets by nearly \$2,000,000, but during the 12 years current assets have increased over \$7,500,000 and current liabilities have increased only \$500,000, making the increase in working capital as large as the increase in current assets. In 1900, plantations, building and cultivation were nearly 80 per cent of total assets, but in 1912 they were less than 50 per cent, the increase in investments representing the ownership of the company in railways, steamships and outside companies being larger than the increase in plantations and equipment.

The United Fruit Company carries its plantations and equipment at its tropical divisions at book cost, and the actual amount which has been invested in them since organization has been \$23,782,408, of which \$19,837,948 has been expended in the last 12 years as follows:

| | 1912 | 1900 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Land, buildings and cultivation | \$21,284,245 | \$9,998,503 |
| Live stock | 978,262 | 236,220 |
| Tools and machinery | 265,828 | 94,903 |
| Railroad and tramway | 67,504,061 | 1,254,128 |
| Telephone | 115,129 | 74,067 |
| Wharves and float | 440,547 | 329,254 |
| Sheds and docks | 849,917 | 222,650 |
| Material | 627,578 | 108,828 |
| Sugar mill | 1,145,280 | 304,936 |
| Total | \$23,782,408 | \$12,944,459 |

The company has increased its acreage of land owned and leased in the last 12 years from 236,201 acres to 852,560 acres, an increase of 616,359 acres, or 260 per cent. Its property in 1900 and 1912 compares as follows:

| | 1912 | 1900 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| Unimproved land owned | 221,837 | 66,294 |
| Unimproved land leased | 15,754 | 18,776 |
| Total unimproved land | 237,591 | 85,070 |
| Total land owned | 630,723 | 169,907 |
| Total land leased | 221,837 | 25,807 |
| Total owned and leased | 852,560 | 236,201 |

The experience of years has led the company to change its plantations from time to time. In 1900 nearly 40 per cent of its banana cultivations were in Cuba, Jamaica and San Domingo, over 60 per cent in Central and South America. In 1912 93 per cent of its banana cultivations were in Central and South America and 7 per cent in Cuba and Jamaica. This change and increase in ownership of improved land is shown as follows:

| | 1912 | 1900 |
|-------------|---------|--------|
| Cuba | 56,285 | 17,187 |
| Costa Rica | 45,782 | 19,810 |
| Panama | 38,868 | — |
| Jamaica | 27,969 | 12,206 |
| Colombia | 23,598 | 13,035 |
| Guatemala | 22,882 | — |
| Honduras | 6,519 | — |
| San Domingo | — | 3,500 |
| Total | 221,837 | 66,294 |

Of the 56,285 acres improved in Cuba, 27,816 are under cultivation to sugar cane and only 203 to bananas. Over one half of the improved land in Jamaica is pastures.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

| | Decrease |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Total reserve | \$26,210,000 |
| Circulation | \$8,910,000 |
| Billions | \$5,381,000 |
| Other securities | \$30,878,000 |
| Other deposits | \$8,480,000 |
| Public deposits | \$13,650,000 |
| Government securities | \$12,870,000 |

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 50.30 per cent against 49.90 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 50.30 to 52½ per cent in this week last year.

CLEARINGS THROUGH LONDON BANKS

For the week ending May 10, 1913, the clearing through London banks for the week \$245,980,000 against \$306,170,000 last week and \$334,095,000 last year.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets easier, May 9s. 3½d, off ½d.

SOME REASONS FOR THE QUIET BOND MARKET

NEW YORK—Many American bankers believe English papers have hit on the reason for failure of recent security offerings in London when they credit it to "protest against existence of the middleman," according to the Daily Mail, or willingness of the investor "to share part of the commission the underwriter secures," as expressed by the Financial Times. It has also been a not uncommon experience in Wall street for bankers to find, on going to a savings bank with securities to sell, that officials knew how much had been paid the issuing companies for the securities and that they were willing to take a block if the bankers would split their commission with them. Some such splitting has been done to consummate sales.

This situation is a natural result in the investment market when competition of new securities is keen. The risk involved in buying securities and reselling them is greater than in times of good investment demand, and therefore it would seem the bankers' commission should be greater.

But some New York banking houses have adopted a reasoning directly opposite and are finding it successful. They are cutting commissions to a small pattern and offering new issues to investors at prices which attract enough buyers to make the bonds go rapidly. This obviates the risk and expense of carrying the securities any length of time, and gives the investor more chance to make a profit on his purchase.

Bankers say securities can be sold when the "right" price is put on them, and that if bankers will their share in making prices attractive there will be no trouble in carrying through the large financing waiting to be done. Issuing companies have already been forced to do their part in selling securities to bankers at low prices.

Some of the difficulties between investors and bankers, according to the bankers' viewpoint, now out of the fact that investors have not yet been educated to the value of the service that the banker performs. At present, with all the commissions to pass on security issues, and the greater uses of publicity, the amount of commissions is often made public, and the bankers' commission is coming in for closer scrutiny.

OPERATIONS OF THE NEW YORK EDISON COMPANY

NEW YORK—Public service commission report of New York Edison's operations for 1912 shows gross of \$21,024,941, which compares with estimate here in December, 1912, of between \$21,200,000 and \$21,300,000. Never before had the company reached the \$20,000,000 mark.

In four years New York Edison Company earned operating revenue of \$75,000,000 with an average yearly increase of about \$1,500,000. Except that rates were reduced on July 1, 1911, growth in gross would have been even larger. Company's development since 1908 is shown in the following tabulation:

| | 1912 | 1911 | 1910 | 1909 | 1908 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gross | \$21,024,941 | \$19,680,851 | \$18,651,106 | \$16,353,257 | \$15,319,155 |
| Operating expenses | 18,229,788 | 16,829,788 | 14,905,561 | 13,400,561 | 12,400,561 |
| Operating revenue | \$2,795,153 | \$2,851,063 | \$3,745,545 | \$2,952,696 | \$2,918,594 |

From gross of \$21,024,941 New York Edison was able, despite a \$1,000,000 increase in operating expenses and increased charges, to save \$8,967,089 for dividends, or \$300,000 more than in 1911, \$800,000 more than 1910 and \$2,100,000 over 1909.

Earnings of \$9,000,000 are equivalent to about 18 per cent on New York Edison stock, all of which is owned by the Consolidated Gas Company, or 9 per cent on the gas company's \$100,000,000 stock. Not all of this balance is or could be conservatively distributed in dividends. If it were all distributed, the vast improvements, extensions, betterment and construction of New York Edison Company could not have been accomplished without financing. From earnings since 1908 the company has set aside \$10,200,000 renewal and contingency reserve. At the same time \$11,618,508 has been paid in dividends, and \$10,970,652 added to surplus account, making final surplus \$26,352,220 on Dec. 31, 1912, equivalent to over 50 per cent on Edison's capitalization, and an equity of 26 per cent for Consolidated Gas Company's \$100,000,000 stock.

BIG TASK FOR THE RAILROADS

PHILADELPHIA—Handling of crowds at the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, July 1 to 4, will impose a task on the railroads. Upward of 40,000 persons are expected to arrive within 48 hours, and leave in a like period. The chief difficulty will be confined to Gettysburg itself, as traffic will arrive from all points of the compass. The brunt of the burden will fall on Reading.

The celebration is one of the largest special events in passenger service which that road has ever undertaken. The cost of the extraordinary terminal arrangements will be about \$100,000.

NORTHERN CENTRAL CO.

DOVER—The Northern Central Company has filed a certificate increasing its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 4½ per cent today.

EARNINGS OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Gross Returns Holding Up Well but Improvement in Net Is Small Compared with Figures Reported a Year Ago

DOUBLE TRACK WORK

From the viewpoint of gross earnings the Southern Railway Company is holding its own with other railroads of the country, but the improvement in net is small as compared with a year ago. In March the company had a gain in gross of almost \$300,000, nearly all of which was offset by higher operating expenses, so that the increase in net was less than \$100,000. For the first three quarters of the current fiscal year there was a gross gain of over \$400,000 but a net increase of a trifle less than \$700,000. From this it is apparent that the company is paying out a very large amount of its increased gross revenues for operating expenses.

It should be explained, however, that the road is devoting a considerable amount of money each month to the maintenance of its property which accounts in considerable measure for the higher operating costs. Both maintenance of way and structures and maintenance of equipment thus far in the current fiscal period have been much higher than in 1912. Up to the close of March the outlays for maintenance were considerably more than \$1,000,000 in excess of the corresponding period a year ago, while a like increase is shown in transportation costs. Therefore, the increase in expenses for the nine months has been pretty evenly divided between the two items referred to.

Below are the gross and net earnings thus far in the current fiscal year:

| | Gross | Net |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| July | \$4,454,834 | \$1,285,374 |
| August | 3,641,370 | 1,041,882 |
| September | 3,548,987 | 1,018,926 |
| October | 3,328,196 | 945,104 |
| November | 6,044,137 | 1,691,700 |
| December | 6,223,290 | 1,888,418 |
| January | 5,547,828 | 1,135,133 |
| February | 5,286,555 | 1,171,201 |
| March | 6,054,569 | 1,614,992 |
| 9 mos. | \$52,119,092 | \$14,221,741 |

But the Southern's earnings are sufficient to meet the 5 per cent dividend that is now being paid on the \$60,000,000 preferred stock with a substantial balance to spare available for the common stock. On the basis of figures reported to date and making allowances for any changes in charges, etc., the company is now earning at the rate of over 4 per cent per annum on its \$120,000,000 outstanding common stock. During the nine months reported to date it earned approximately 3½ per cent on its common stock which is at the annual rate of about 4½ per cent on the issue.

Double-tracking work is now being pushed to completion on that portion of the system between Monroe and Tye river. The new track is parallel to the old line the entire distance and will probably be completed by December. When this is finished the company will have about 50 miles of double track in a stretch, 20 miles will be north and 30 miles south of Lynchburg. It is understood that in the future the company will continue double-tracking operations as actively as possible under existing conditions and as funds are available for such work.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, May 15)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Chicago—S. Longmire and S. W. Stevens of Sears Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st., Cleveland, Ohio—Y. Ansola of Rullo & Co.; 202 S. Denver, Colo.—L. M. Purcell; 135 Lincoln st., Havana, Cuba—P. Gomez Cuetio; U. S. New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of Martinez & Bros.; Tour.

New York—H. Epstein of Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Liverpool, Eng.—A. L. Davison of J. C. Gale & Co.; 27 South st., Montreal, Can.—R. E. Packard of L. H. Packard Co.; Essex.

CHICAGO STOCKS

| | Bid | Asked |
|-------------------------|------|-------|
| Booth Fisheries | 50½ | 51 |
| do pref. | 76 | 77 |
| Commonwealth Edison | 126 | 127 |
| Chicago Title and Trust | 201 | 202 |
| Chicago Union Carbide | 102 | 103 |
| Chicago Pneumatic | 49 | 50 |
| Chicago Railways No. 1 | 88 | 89 |
| do No. 2 | 21 | 22 |
| do No. 3 | 6 | 7 |
| do No. 4 | 24 | 25 |
| Illinois March | 102 | 103 |
| Illinois Brick | 68 | 69 |
| Chicago Elevated | 30 | 31 |
| do pref. | 88 | 89 |
| National Carbon | 116 | 117 |
| do pref. | 114 | 115 |
| Quaker Oats | 220 | 221 |
| do pref. | 104½ | 105 |
| American Shipbuilding | 50 | 51 |
| do pref. | 100 | 101 |
| Sears, Roebuck & Co. | 180½ | 181 |
| do pref. | 118 | 119 |
| United Box Board | 1½ | 1½½ |

CHICAGO PACKING INDUSTRY HAS BEEN GREAT DEVELOPMENT

Hog and Cattle Receipts Last Year Valued at More Than a Million Dollars a Day and Paid for in Cash—Forty Thousand at "the Yards"

CHICAGO—The Chicago Association of Commerce has compiled some interesting figures and data showing remarkable growth of the packing industry in Chicago. Some of the more salient facts follow:

Fifty years ago, in what was then described as the packing season, there were received in Chicago approximately 700,000 hogs and 42,000 cattle. In 1912 the receipts of livestock were approximately: 8,000,000 hogs, 2,650,000 cattle, 500,000 calves, 6,000,000 sheep, a total of 17,150,000 head.

These animals were carried in 250,000 cars, and were valued in round figures at \$370,000,000, or over \$1,000,000 per day. It is interesting to note further that this \$1,000,000 per day was paid in cash.

In one square mile of territory at "the yards" there are employed more than 40,000 people, representing a population of 200,000, figuring an average family of five for each man employed.

This takes no count of additional thousands—merchants and tradespeople in various lines—whose business is created by requirements of population supported directly by packing industry. In addition, approximately 1200 agriculturalists come to Chicago daily with consignments of cattle, sheep and hogs.

Chicago livestock market is the greatest market of any kind in the world, and Packingtown is the greatest manufacturing center in the world.

Of the \$370,000,000 in livestock sold annually at the yards, \$300,000,000 is

CANADIAN PACIFIC PROSPERITY AND MARKET PRICE OF STOCK

NEW YORK—In view of the heavy selling of Canadian Pacific from abroad during the recent Balkan trouble, which forced the price off to 218½ from a high last year of 283 and the recent heavy buying from the same source which has brought about a substantial recovery, it is interesting to learn the foreign attitude as to the future course of the stock in our market.

A leading London authority in commenting on the matter says that in the first place there is no abatement of Canadian prosperity—and under existing conditions the earnings of the Dominion's leading railway must continue to expand. Secondly dear money which was another cause that operated against improvement in markets, has been removed, and it is expected in London that the bank rate will be still further reduced shortly. Thirdly, that the heavy selling from Berlin and Paris by the big banking houses, was responsible for the heavy fall to 218½, and had nothing to do with the Canadian Pacific company whatever.

The serious outlook on the continent a few months ago made it necessary for continental bankers to draw in their money and in consequence very large lines of Canadian Pacific were sacrificed. The same houses, now that the diplomats have determined that peace must be secured at all costs, will gradually buy back their holdings, for Canadian Pacific is a favorite investment

KANSAS CITY RAILWAY BONDS

NEW YORK—The refunding of \$10,200,000 Kansas City Railway & Light first lien 5 per cent bonds, due May 15, 1913, \$7,242,000 Metropolitan Street Railway Consolidated 5 per cent bonds, matured May 1, 1913, and \$5,478,000 Kansas City Railway & Light 5 per cent notes matured Sept. 1, 1912, is being held in abeyance pending an agreement between the Metropolitan Company and the city upon the terms of a new franchise. Property of the company has been valued by Bion J. Arnold at \$35,000,000, which equals total funded debt of Metropolitan Street Railway plus a large amount of junior securities.

The bonds are now practically all deposited with trustees for the protective committees and interest is being paid on them, but, owing to their maturity, steps will have to be taken to refund them. Negotiations are still under way between the company and the city, but little progress has been made. The company is operating under a franchise which has a long period yet to run, but the terms of which are so difficult to meet that the company cannot continue to operate under it and find a market for its securities.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

| | 1912 | 1913 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Exchanges | \$26,580,183 | \$33,173,653 |
| Balance | 1,543,933 | 3,628,854 |
| United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$45,436. | | |

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.'S SALES

CHICAGO—Sales of merchandise made by Sears, Roebuck & Co. in the first two weeks of May are expected to show a small gain over those of the same period last year.</

THE HOME FORUM

Romance of the Word "Sincere"

IN the golden days of Rome's prosperity, much pride was taken by the wealthy in the artistic adornment of their dwellings. A taste for sculpture had been awakened by the many gems of Grecian art which had come into the possession of the Romans. Their young men began to study sculpture, striving to emulate the great examples of Greece.

There were tricks in trade then as now. If a sculptor came upon a flaw in the marble, he filled the chink with a preparation of wax and cement, so that the defect was imperceptible. In time, however, heat or damp would affect the preparation and reveal its presence.

And so it came to be the custom, concludes the Craftsman, that when commissions were given for the execution of new works of sculpture, the contracts contained the expression sine cera—"without cement."

From this is derived the word "sincere," one of the most beautiful in the English language.

Throstle and Throttle

He was learning English rapidly but had not conquered all the difficulties of the strange tongue. Some one read him a bit of poetry about a throstle, "Throstle, throstle!" he interrupted, inquiringly: "why does that word make me think of a locomotive?" The reader explained that the throstle is a bird, a charming singer, while throttle is the lever of control whereby the engineer governs his racing steed—a vocal monster indeed on occasion, but no prototype of Tennyson's "wild little poet."

In the Fields

There, when the first green shoots of tender corn
Show on the plow; when the first drift of white
Stirs the black branches of the spiky thorn,
And afternoons are warm and evenings light,
The shivering daffodils do take delight,
Shaking beside the brook, and grass comes green,
And blue dog violets come and glisten—
ing elandine.

—John Masefield.

Town Without a Name

A town that is without a name, and though it may long have local habitation, is soon to be without a local inhabitant, was built just outside the 12 square miles of reservoir in the Catskill mountains whence New York will be supplied with pure water. This nameless town is rightly placed in the old-time haunt of Rip Van Winkle. It is said to be a complete little city, with a water and light system, fire department, school-house, police station, postoffice and even a bank; yet it will be truly a deserted village when the new reservoir is at last filled with water. The town was built for the workmen who were employed on the reservoir by thousands. There is now nothing to keep them, as no local industry or way to earn a livelihood as yet appears in the uplands which popular legend peopled with fancy. It is said that this town was strangely enough never given a name, and yet it must have been called something, if letters were sent there. The most nameless wail of the streets may be apostrophized as "Here, You," and this soon-to-be-deserted collection of orderly abodes was no doubt something to somebody. Perhaps it was The Town, or perhaps it was Home. At any rate all it now lacks is a Washington Irving to make its swift upbuilding and its swift desertion the theme of story.

WHERE THE FRENCH LEFT OFF AT PANAMA



(Photo by Marine, Panama.)

Japan's Nightingale Month

The following quaint bit of description is from the Musashino, a paper published in Tokio, Japan:

There is in Japan a month which is popularly called "the season of nightingale and flowers." The meaning of this is simple, but full of poetry and artistic inspirations; it implies the time when "flowers smile and birds sing." This is no other month than April. The nightingale is a pet bird of the Japanese; it is adored not only in its natural environment, but in a state of captivity. Flowers and the bird seem to have been fated to be brought together under the same and single category, "a sight of spring," which is incomplete unless simultaneously present. So it is that prize shows of songsters, or to speak more literally, "competitive exhibitions of the voice of the nightingale," are preferred to take place in April, the zenith of the flower-season, when the Japanese dilettantes earnestly engage in the pastime in the midst of the beautiful cherries, peach blossoms, and pear flowers. Apricot, dandelions and yellow rapeseed also bloom in this month, which seem like vast Turkish carpets spreading over the field.

The teacher's life of love and service cannot be in vain. In her work there is great opportunity for growth and attainment.—Progressive Teacher.

PATIENCE IN WELL DOING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT the Apostle Paul regarded patience as both positive and active is seen by his ranking long-suffering, or continued patience, among the "fruits" produced by Spirit. The incomparable reward of eternal life is definitely assured "to them who by patient continuance in well-doing" seek for imperishable, spiritual good. There is no uncertainty as to the ultimate result when one who has chosen to search out the realities of being pursues his course with unflinching, undaunted perseverance.

In this sense patience is closely allied with hope. The confident expectation of the good desired is an effectual aid in bringing to pass that which is hoped for. We do not hope for that which is evil but for that which is good. We cannot in the true sense be patient with evil, for patience, being a reflection of the

one Mind, God, denies the presence and power of evil. Patience enlarges the ability to perceive the reality of harmony and to await calmly the manifestation of harmony, no matter how contrary the evidence of the material senses may appear to be. Constancy, calmness and a ready submission to the will of God, which is always a good will, inevitably lifts one above the seeming weight of affliction. Without this spiritual sense of hope and faith in the actuality of spiritual concord we should have little reason for cultivating patience.

The false sense of patience tends to harden itself against suffering. It is virtually an acceptance of discord as real and inevitable. Such a condition of thought may easily settle into stubbornness or even into apathy or indifference. The erroneous belief that patience must be passive, inactive, either stifles the endeavor to overcome evil conditions or urges the human thought to rebel against this sort of patience and undertake to wrest right from wrong by human will. Irritation,

discouragement, despair and final surrender are likely to follow these wrong methods. Thus a false sense of patience is really worthless in working out either the trivial or the grave problems of human life because it becomes entangled in the web of unreal evil beliefs through the admission that discord is real.

On the other hand, when patience is rightly understood as an emanation of the one divine Mind, and that it is imparted to man in just the same way that all the other graces of Spirit come from the Father, then we begin to see the reason why we should cultivate this spiritual quality. Christian Science teaches that all that really exists comes from God and reflects the creative, causative Principle of the universe. God, eternal Life, is unchanging good. Man as God's reflection expresses His goodness and dwells in perpetual, active harmony. Every quality of this one Mind declares for good. The absorbing purpose of our lives should be to let divine thinking so flood human consciousness that all sense testimony which declares for evil is purged away and the man of God's creation stands revealed.

Mortals are in deep need of the power of true patience in the petty friction of every-day living as well as in their more afflictive experiences. Patience never ceases to be a virtue as some persons cleverly declare in their attempt to excuse their impatience under vexatious conditions. Patience is always spiritual, divine. It is never a part of material thinking. It is always achieving, always destructive to discord. True patience never for a moment admits that beliefs of suffering of any sort, either trivial annoyances or crushing griefs, are ever sent from God to man for any purpose whatsoever. No impatience is known to the perfect Mind, God, and no inharmony is real or inevitable.

To the consciousness which really understands present spiritual being, and divine Mind's control over man and the universe through perfect law, patience becomes the calm, steadfast affirmation of good. Thus the quality of patience is in the world to uplift and sustain those who are seeking to be not of the world. Paul admonishes: "Let us lay aside every weight, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith." In the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy explains the apostle's injunction as follows: "Let us put aside material self and sense, and seek the divine Principle and Science of all healing" (p. 20). Christian Science teaches mortals how to "discern between good and bad." Instead of following the old mistaken way of trying to adjust one's qualities to material conditions, this Science asserts and proves the logical truth that spiritual ideas operate in spiritual ways.

only. Divine thinking is always apart and distinct from material sense. Thoughts that come from God always correct and destroy wrong beliefs and in this way discordant conditions are improved. The really patient individual is not deceived into a false submission to conditions of error, believing them to be real and unavoidable. He wisely chooses to let his thoughts dwell with God, Spirit, rather than with frictional illusive evil. He knows that when through patient love he has allied his consciousness with God, he may reasonably hope to demonstrate the present supremacy of good. Such a one is learning how to put off the old material sense for his immortal individuality as an idea of God. The harmonizing result that follows the recognition of such an alliance with Spirit, God, is an incentive to greater effort to keep thought ever turned toward the good and not true. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 176): "When the mechanism of the human mind gives place to the divine Mind, selfishness and sin, disease and death, will lose their foothold."

Impressionism and an Early Critic

APROPOS of the post-impressionist exhibit the words of a leading critic of 1876 who was judging the impressionist exhibit of that year shows how time and progress change the point of view. Of the painters whose work is now understood and admired the world over Albert Wolff said: "These self-styled artists are called 'the uncompromising school' or 'the impressionists.' They take canvas, paint and brushes, throw together a few chance-met tones, and sign the whole thing." He thinks it is as children pick up pebbles and think they have found diamonds. He finds in the work of Renoir a "frightful spectacle of human vanity." "The artist," not the subject, he said. For this is the famous painting of the woman doing her hair, now admitted to be a great work. It is owned in the United States and was bought at a fabulous price. Renoir applied to figures the methods which Monet put to landscape, and is classed with Monet as one of the great impressionists. While time may not thus reverse contemporary judgment of the post-impressionists, yet it is certainly an interesting fact that their opposers today use much the same language concerning their work as was used of their predecessors in the seventies, and even later.

All the deep need of us over and over—
High on the rugged hills, down in the clover—
Fighting or won our fight, brother to brother.
Is strength each within himself and all for each other. —Baltimore Sun.

WITH THE FLOWER CLUSTERS

SOME idea of what the French accomplished in their early effort to dig a Panama canal may be gained from this picture of the cut at Bas Obispo as it was left when the project was abandoned. The pool of water shown here was kept fresh by a subterranean stream, and it became one of the favorite bathing places for the Americans engaged on the canal as well as for the United States marines stationed at Camp Elliott a short distance away. The building at the left was a blacksmith shop.

Tulips and Swan Boats

The public garden of Boston is a point of pilgrimage to most of the city dwellers at one hour or another of the blossoming time. Whether one makes use of the garden as a playground and pleasure, in the pretty old phrase, or only regards it as a spot to be visited when one has sight-seeing friends in the city, most Bostonians are very proud of the gay place. It is like a huge rose-gay held in the prosaic meadow of your daily dinner table, devoid otherwise to the most material uses. For the garden is in the very midst of the city's busy places now, though it was once distinctly on the outskirts of the town—a thing apart, like one's company clothes or the infrequent holiday outing. The tulips, now in bloom, are in greater variety than ever before, so it is exclaimed by their more discerning visitors. Pansies modestly carpet the ground where the more brilliant tenants queen it over the grassy parterres. The trees with buds and rapidly developing leaves are in the most delightful stage for study and the magnolias are in full flower. The swan boats have their spick and span new coats of red, which one wishes, however, were some less insistent hue. If the pond were larger the red boats would be less noticeable. Now they loom larger on the landscape than seems quite in keeping even for the lordly swans that have them in charge and that enact the happy surprise of a Lohengrin's coming to every little group of impatient voyagers waiting a turn.

Choir Boys of New York

There are always from 100 to 300 boys with voices waiting to be admitted to the choir school of Grace church, New York, says the Churchman. The 30 or more boys enrolled there at a time come from all over the country. Practically every one lives in the school for nine months of the year. The boys' family find his books and clothing; Grace church does the rest—boards him, teaches him, and employs him in its choir until he has outgrown the service. The choir boy is unpaid, and all money earned by him from musical engagements is kept by the choirmaster until he earns his honorable discharge. Parents must sign an agreement that their boys shall not be withdrawn from the school. The only musical requirements are a correct ear and the promise of a good and powerful voice.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Some Queer Clocks

What does the song about the mouse who ran up and then down the clock really mean except that the mouse was interested in the clock and wanted to see what made it go? So most people like to know how watches and clocks go; and when it comes to some of the clocks which have been made, by clock makers just to show what they can do, the strangeness might attract anybody, mouse, or boy or man. There is a "school clock" which shows a master teaching a boy his arithmetic lesson. It looks as if a sum were printed there on the clock face, but as the hours go by the long pointer in the teacher's hand moves from one figure to the next and so tells what time it is.

Another queer clock, described in the San Francisco Chronicle, looks like a

globe, or map of the world. A tiny locomotive stands at the equator and the clockwork makes the globe revolve in such a way as to bring the successive minutes and hours round under the locomotive. But another machine in the globe can make the locomotive run all round the globe on the equator, and mark the time in this way. When the clock is mounted in an open space the locomotive part is wound up, for one can walk round the globe and see how far the engine has gone; but if the clock were to be set up where it could be seen only from one side the globe would move and the engine would stay where it could be seen.

The Delineator tells the story of a little girl who was taken into a building having galleries. Spying a relative she exclaimed, "O grandpa, look up! There is auntie sitting on a shelf!"

Today's Puzzle

RYHMED NUMERICAL ENIGMA
His 3, 2, 1, 4 was gay, his garments poor;
He stood there 2, 1 the pavement wet.
He showed me 2, 4, 1 fine fish he said
He'd caught that morning with his 1, 4, 3.
And 1, 2, 3, 4 how fine they are, he cried.
Will you 1, 2, 3 buy 2, 1, 4, miss? he sighed.
Not if you had a 3, 2, 1, I said,
And 3, 2 my home I quickly sped.
I had 1, 2, money, you must know,
And that was why I left him so.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Hidden cities: Reading, Hartford, Paris, Atlanta, Odessa, Lansing, Canton, Jamestown, Norfolk, Charleston, Hamburg, Erie.

The Child-Heart

The Child-Heart is so strange a little thing—
So mild—so timorously shy and small—
When grown-up hearts throb, it goes scampering
Behind the wall, nor dares peer out at all!
It is the veriest mouse
That bides in a house
So wild a little thing is any Child-Heart!
Child-Heart—mild heart!
Ho, my little wild heart!
Come up here to me out of the dark,
Or let me come to you!

Nay, little Child-Heart, you have never need
To fear us—we are weaker far than you—
Tis we who should be fearful—we in deed
Should hide us, too, as darkly as you do—
Safe, as yourself, withdrawn,
Hearing the world roar on
Too willful, too awful for the Child-Heart!
Child-Heart—mild heart!
Ho, my little wild heart!
Come up here to me out of the dark,
Or let me come to you!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Science And Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, May 15, 1913

China

ALL IS NOT well with China. In spite of the fact that the five-power loan has been signed; in spite of the assembling of the Chinese Parliament in its first session; in spite of Yuan Shih-Kai's appeal to the Christian nations of the world to pray for China; in spite of the appearance in all this of steady development, the counsel of wisdom is to analyze facts, and to judge little after superficial appearance. The young Chinese republic has the good will of the world, but the cry of "Peace, peace where there is no peace," calls forth the condemnation of honesty and common sense today, just as much as it did 3000 years ago.

Why has the five-power loan been signed? Why, after resisting all foreign interference steadily and persistently for over a twelve-month, has the government suddenly given in? Why, above all, is the loan to be agreed to "without reference to Parliament"? Then another series of questions. Why has the national assembly, which on the day of its first meeting was so free from the party spirit that the members sat "according to districts," suddenly developed into one of the most partisan assemblies in the world? What is at the bottom of the bitter hostility of the Kuō Min Tang to the party of Yuan Shih-Kai, and what is the meaning of the steady and ever increasing opposition of the vernacular press, not only in the south but throughout the whole country to the government of the provisional President?

The answer to all these questions is not far to seek. Yuan Shih-Kai is a great soldier, and in many ways a great statesman, but he is not a democrat. He has tried to be one, and is still trying, but he desires, above all things to secure his election as President. He would succeed along democratic lines if he could, but like a certain famous character in fiction, he is going to take no risks and "the boxes are packed," the boxes of an entirely different policy. Twenty-five million pounds in hand is one of them. The tremendous influence of the creditor nations, now enlisted on his side, is another, and yet another is the easily invoked good will of the Christian world largely ignorant of facts.

Yuan Shih-Kai has done much for China. Those who know him best are most ready to acknowledge this. Nevertheless there is an undefinable feeling, expressed to a representative of this paper not long ago by a leading Chinese politician, that the old autocracy, perhaps even the Manchu dynasty, has not played its last card. The future will show this more clearly. In the present the wisest man in the west is the one who makes least prophecies about the east.

Smoke Waste in Cleveland and Elsewhere

SMOKE INSPECTOR ROBERTS of Cleveland, O., estimates that there is an annual waste of \$6,000,000 through the chimneys of that city. He will be supported in this statement by estimates of smoke waste in other industrial communities. Imperfect combustion of coal is a subject that has received a great deal of attention in recent years. Numerous municipal governments, civic associations and learned societies have given it thought, and it has been found to be a mere incident to the smoke nuisance. In general, as our readers are aware, the smoke question is closely related to transportation and manufacture. It is also closely related to esthetics. However it may be approached, investigation sooner or later takes a practical turn, the consequences of imperfect combustion are reduced to figures and expressed in dollars and cents. The loss through smoke waste then is seen to be in proportion to the character and size of the community. In Pittsburgh, in Chicago, in Cleveland, and in other cities it has been shown that while the loss on chimney waste is amazing, the loss sustained by various forms of property, from clothing to art decorations, is still more so.

The University of Pittsburgh, the Commercial Association of Chicago, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the Des Moines smoke commission, to name only a few investigators, have all gone into this question with thoroughness. An international coal smoke abatement exhibition was held in London, Eng., from March 23 to April 4 of last year. Every phase of the problem has been discussed over and over again, and there is nowhere any disagreement as to the necessity for preventing the continuance of the nuisance. The Cleveland smoke inspector points out that in that city the annual waste of unconsumed fuel means a loss equal to \$10 a year for every man, woman and child in the community. The loss in other respects is even more pronounced and direct. It means the defacement of the city's architecture, it means the pollution of the air, it means the destruction of vegetation, it means damage to wearing apparel, to hangings, to upholsteries, to pictures—it means incalculable injury to the city as a place of business and residence. And Cleveland's case is not peculiar. Let us hope that it may become so in respect to the manner in which it shall now proceed to face and to solve the problem so plainly presented to it by its smoke inspector.

Coal Monopoly Deserves Attention

TWO MONTHS' suspension of the federal government's pursuit of the law-breaking trust has been nowhere taken as an indication that the Wilson administration was to neglect this exercise of its powers and discharge of its duties. The Sherman law, it may be assumed, has not reached that point of respect by potential offenders that it enforces itself and is in need of examples in constant display. When the lesson, now half learned, is fully comprehended, business will, no doubt, conduct itself on lines that are well within the spirit and letter of the law designed to prevent the abuse of concentrated money power. It is not yet. President Wilson's general promises have been clear enough to prevent any question through lack of specific performance as to the intention to keep the law alive. So far as there has been concern, it has been as to the direction in which the law department at Washington would move.

Attorney-General McReynolds has answered the question in the announcement that he is preparing a suit to test the Reading railroad's control of the Central New Jersey as the first step in pursuit

of the anthracite coal monopoly and its instruments. Mr. McReynolds was on record, previous to his attorney-generalship, as a special student of the coal situation and was committed to the policy of having the government take it in hand long before the last election opened the door to his being the official to represent it.

If the administration were playing to popular favor it could hardly choose better than to select the coal managers for its initial action. The government's failure to sustain its allegations in the eyes of the supreme court in the Temple Iron case delayed, but did not stop, the effort to break the hold of monopoly on the fuel supply of the eastern United States. The Taft administration probably would have taken up the court's hint and proceeded on more direct and specific charges, had it been given the time. Mr. McReynolds is heir to the proceedings and he is fitted to carry them on in a way to accomplish some loosening of the baronial hold.

Not chiefly because it will be a popular undertaking, but as the work distinctly at hand in the public's interest, the administration's proceeding against the coal monopoly with a purpose to test its soundness and to insure compliance with the law is to be regarded as a fortunate beginning of its work of enforcement.

IN 1911 THE value of jewelry and precious stones imported into the United States, in round figures, was \$42,500,000; in 1912, \$42,400,000. Since Jan. 1 of the present year diamonds, pearls and other precious stones to the value of \$16,000,000 have passed through the New York custom house, which would mean, practically, the importations for four months, or one third of the current fiscal year. Assuming that the ratio shall be maintained for the entire year, 1913 will break all records in the gem-importing line. Indeed, the largest receipts of precious stones ever recorded for April were those of last month. They amounted to \$3,898,681, or \$874,000 in excess of the total for April of last year. They ran \$250,000 ahead of any previous April record. It is anticipated that the May imports will break all records for that month.

It has been frequently asserted that the desire for automobiles has interfered with the demand for fine bindings, bric-a-brac, antiques, works of art, art furniture and other things usually denominated luxuries. Perhaps these assertions have been based more on conjecture than on fact. They no doubt grow out of the thought that to make up for the millions the American people are expending upon automobiles annually, economies must be practised in other directions. But certainly this does not follow in the case of precious stones. Over \$100,000,000 worth of these were brought into the country for the three years ending with June 30, 1912, notwithstanding that the output and consumption of automobiles were both multiplying in the same period.

It is just as much of a puzzle to account for the destination of all the precious stones as for the final repository of all the pins. If the automobile has done one thing more than another, it has reduced personal decoration to the democratic level, especially in the milder season. There are times when those who motor may put on expensive furs; but for the greater part of the automobiling season expensive furs are uncomfortable, and, after riding an hour or two, nothing else that one wears, no matter what the cost, will hold the expensive appearance. It is unnecessary to say that precious stones are not displayed in automobiling and are not carried often on automobile trips. People who own automobiles, of course, may also own diamonds and pearls and sapphires and rubies and emeralds, but, if so, they must keep them in safety deposit vaults much of the time, for even at the summer resorts, it is said, the great majority of those who own real stones wear imitations.

There is a deep and an interesting mystery about this whole matter, and the disappointing thing is that the Underwood system of taxation will hardly shed light upon it. It is traditional that no system of taxation has ever shed much light upon it. All that is really known is that tens of millions of dollars' worth of precious stones are imported into this country annually and that they are seldom heard of afterward, in tax returns or in any other way, save, perhaps, when some professional person loses a quantity of them and finds them again.

MAYBE the humor in the proposal to divide California and call the lower half of it "South Cafeteria" may serve somewhat to relax the tension. And yet the humor in the proposal is not what one might call irresistible.

Hugoton, Kan., Gets on the Railway

THROUGH all these recent years of wonderful progress and marvelous expansion four southwestern Kansas counties have been, until recently, utterly ignored by railway surveyors and railway builders. The metropolis of the district, Hugoton, has been without other means of communication than those that are now everywhere pronounced primitive. The nearest point on a railway to the town has been thirty-five miles in one direction, fifty miles in another. This is no longer. The Santa Fe has built a branch line to Hugoton from Dodge City, and this not only enters Hugoton, the county seat of Stevens county, but it touches Grant, Morton and Haskell counties as well.

It is now twenty-five years since the sturdy inhabitants of Hugoton fought to establish, and again fought to retain, the county seat. There were attempts made to move it to Woodsdale. That was one of the exciting episodes of Kansas of a quarter of a century ago. The controversy over the county seat at one time assumed such a phase that a company or two of the state militia had to be sent down to Stevens county to restore order. Since then until last week Hugoton has not made itself heard. When a locomotive finally steamed into the town, as it did last Thursday, the entire population turned out and bade it welcome in cheers that could be heard far away over the rolling prairie.

Hugoton has not grown much in the twenty-five years of its existence as a county seat, but it should be explained that it has had little opportunity to grow. Hauling the products of the four long-neglected counties to railway stations thirty-five and fifty miles away has been an expensive operation. Now railroad communication will be available to all the counties, Hugoton itself should become a busy market town, and it ought not to be long until the world shall have tidings that the section has doubled and quadrupled its population and production and is in the market for automobiles of the latest pattern. When those neglected Kansas communities receive attention and begin to grow, they grow very fast and prosper amazingly.

Gems Pouring in Again

RESORT to the filibuster in the national Senate to defeat the confirmation of a presidential appointment is at best a doubtful performance for the Republican senators. It is one of the political plays that have a grandeur, in the near view, which at a distance is quite lost. Obstruction of legislation by dilatory tactics is a weapon much less in favor than of old. It may be employed creditably only when there is a principle to be served, requiring extreme action to protect it. Possibly to the Republican senators the facts as to the appointment of the head of the census bureau seem ample occasion. The present director is held to be highly qualified and the successor named by the President selected for political reasons. The senators appear to have found in the defense of the incumbent a moral cause justifying their obstructive action. To the country, we think, the issue does not rise to that level.

There have been fine defenses of the Senate as a deliberative body. Its lack of a closure rule has been held to be a bulwark of national security. When measures come into the Senate after going through the other House under the protection of rigid rules that came into being because obstructive methods had made legislation next to impossible, it is an entrance into the open. Here the last word may be spoken by advocate and opponent before the vote is taken. Obviously the country has to gain by the security of this open consideration. All the more is it concerned that the privilege be duly respected by the men who enjoy it. Legislative bodies without closure are becoming rare. The Senate may learn a lesson from Canada, where the absence of closure has been the source of pride as well as of fair consideration of measures in the House of Commons for the half century of the Dominion's existence but has given way under the pressure of the opposition's filibuster against the naval appropriation.

It would be interesting to know what public end the obstruction to a political nomination is thought to serve. It cannot permanently retain the office for the incumbent. It cannot reform the practice of placing partisans in office. It can do no more than call attention by the publicity that a spectacular performance wins, to the fact that a Democratic President is naming Democrats for high positions. It is likelier only to advertise the partizanship of the opposition, which in its days of control was less scrupulous about the partizan overturn of offices. Admitting the necessity of obstructive tactics in rare extremes of service of a principle, it seems to miss its right employment when there is no more than the defense of an officeholder to call it into play.

NEW TESTS of the hospitality of New England's country regions are about to be made. It is annually so, when the season opens and contact is resumed between the people of the big towns and those of the farm country and villages. Then will follow deliverances of opinion on the long-discussed question whether this is a hospitable people or no. Only a fraction of the personal judgment, based on new observations, will come to general public notice, but there will be the quiet and yet effective influence upon general opinion. Already, in the early May days, there are signs of the renewed acquaintance, finding their way into the newspapers. It is a visitor from not far away who discovers for all of us the little Maine town with the happy name of Union and finds its hospitality proven in the winding paths from door to door, worn traces of the neighborliness of the people who live along the roadside.

But this is an intra-village hospitality. There are known cases of good neighborhoods, with ample freedom of intercourse and abundant cordiality within their bounds, that will close with bivalvular tightness at the approach of the stranger. Fine as neighborliness is, and blessed as New-Englanders are with it, the disputed question is as to whether there is a natural and ready welcome to the outsider, whether the doors of the country houses turn as readily on their hinges as do those of the western and southern homes. We have heard this stoutly argued, pro and con, with usually the stout defense being made by the stranger, who from his own happy entrance had concluded that the notion of a coldness and reserve in the northern country places was altogether fictitious.

The automobile has been given an address of welcome as the instrument of better acquaintance. Addresses of welcome go off astray but none ever farther than this. The motor car bears people to the country who would never find it without this vehicle but it does one other thing with equal swiftness, it carries them back to town. They have indeed seen the country, in landscape, in panorama in winding roads and from fine heights. They have observed the country people, as a part of the landscape; studied them, as to the best road to the next town; looked into their lives, as revealed in the distant workers in the field; discovered the village character, from the porch of the hotel, if there chanced to be one of automobile quality in the town; and are home to deliver their impressions. The slower ways of reaching the distant towns brought a longer tarrying, and it is at least doubtful if the car has aided in the contact. Auto-judgment on country hospitality is of doubtful value—it would probably be a judgment on the hotel accommodations.

There is ground to hope that all acquaintance with the out-of-town variety of people will not be at a 40-mile-an-hour observation. The country home has become possible at a distance that was once too great to be spanned. There will be a new neighbor and, on the other hand, new neighbors. Then will come some knowledge as to the hospitable inclinations of the New Englanders. The acquaintance must not be expected to be sudden or even to become effusive. If it lack demonstrative welcome, it may yet prove abiding. And there will be gain to all who extend and all who are reached by it. The weight of evidence is rather against the claims for ready hospitality here, but the case is not closed.

Car tourists, if they carry any readiness to meet the good people of the villages on the level, if they are prepared for the revelation that there is a culture and a knowledge of affairs and a wealth of sound opinions on the whole range, will do well to make some tarryings and to gather acquaintance that will entitle them to tell us all, at the season's end, whether New England is hospitable, or otherwise.

IF THERE ever was a year full of opportunity for the overturning of the June 1 straw hat custom it is with the United States now. What is needed, evidently, in addition to the opportunity, is a courageous and able leader.

Filibuster Ingloriously Used

Auto Judgment on New England Questionable